

Senators say Gulf plan signals U.S. tilt towards Iraq

WASHINGTON (AP) — The White House decision to protect Kuwaiti oil tankers signals a tilt toward Iraq in the Gulf war and could lead to a potentially disastrous conflict with Iran, two senior Democratic senators have said.

"The Kuwaiti flagging is a symbol of the absence of policy," said Sen. Sam Nunn, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Another key senator, Sen. Claiborne Pell, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said "Iran is likely to see assistance tendered to Iraq's ally as provocative."

"In devising a response to the Gulf crisis, the administration should focus on ending the Iran-Iraq war and not on a course that risks an American-Iranian clash," Sen. Pell wrote in a commentary appearing in the Sunday's editions of the New York Times.

Sen. Nunn, interviewed on NBC-TV's Meet the Press, said the decision to fly the U.S. flag from 11 of Kuwait's 21 oil tankers, and to offer them U.S. navy protection in the Gulf, signals "that we have basically taken a strong tilt towards Iraq."

Such a shift from the official neutrality Washington has observed since the war began in September 1980 "ought to be debated on its own merits and not on the illusion that we are really protecting the free flow of oil," Sen. Nunn said.

Sen. Pell and Sen. Nunn urged joint action with Moscow to stop the fighting between Iran and Iraq, which has claimed an estimated 1 million casualties and spilled over into the so-called "tanker war" in the Gulf.

"Working with the Soviet Union is likely to contain the war and constrain the Soviet presence in the Gulf," Sen. Pell said. "By contrast, a United States-Iran military clash could create opportunities for the Soviet Union in Iran and the region."

Sen. Nunn said that while "the United States and the Soviet Union may have a convergence of interests" in ending the ground war, "We do not have a convergence of interest in the Gulf itself."

Sen. Pell urged lawmakers to back his bill to block the reflagging plan. Sen. Nunn and other senators have said the administration simply ought to delay it, to avoid losing any more credibility in the region.

"I think we're in a box now, having already publicly promised to do it," Sen. John Glenn, an opposition Democrat who recently visited the Gulf area, said late last week. "I'd like to explore other options, and I don't think we're too late, but it would be tough to change now."

Administration officials agreed to reflag the Kuwaiti vessels after the Arab state, which neighbours Iraq on the Gulf, leased three Soviet oil tankers as a means to discourage Iranian attacks against

its oil shipments.

Although the first Kuwaiti tanker was scheduled to fly the U.S. banner as early as June 3, the reflagging has been delayed until early next month while U.S. officials decide how they should respond to any Iranian attack.

Administration officials have declined to say whether they would launch a pre-emptive strike against an estimated 20 Chinese-made Silkwood anti-ship missiles that are owned by Iran and could hit vessels passing through the mouth of the Gulf.

Concern about administration actions in the Gulf sharpened after an Iraqi warplane, by accident, fired two missiles at the navy frigate USS Stark on May 17.

One vocal supporter of the administration, Sen. John Warner, a Republican, said, "I want to support the president and I'm struggling to do so." But "I have a lot of questions and uneasiness about what we're doing," Sen. Warner also visited the Gulf.

Both chambers have overwhelmingly passed proposals calling for reports from the administration on how it plans to make sure that U.S. servicemen in the Gulf are going to be protected.

Meanwhile former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said Sunday President Reagan's plan to use U.S. warships in the Gulf to protect Kuwaiti oil tankers was a bad idea.

He said in a television interview that no new threat to the flow of oil in the Gulf was obvious and that two-thirds of the attacks on tankers in the Gulf had been by Iraq, not Iran.

"By our getting involved in effect on Iraq's side, we're taking on a belligerent commitment in a war in which it isn't clear to me how it is going to end," Dr. Kissinger said.

He said he favoured freedom of navigation in the Gulf but added: "I am not persuaded we are now facing a threat to freedom of navigation."

"He said of Mr. Reagan's plan: 'From what I know now, I think it's a bad idea to get ourselves militarily involved.'"

Discussing a possible Gulf scenario, Dr. Kissinger said: "If an American ship is attacked, we will have to retaliate," and the United States should be ready for a long war with Iran.

"If the American national interest is involved, of course we should be prepared to fight Iran, but it is not something one likes to slide into, one tanker at a time, and when one can not define what the war aim is and what the terms are on which we want to settle," he said.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Sea mine detonated off Bahrain

BAHRAIN (R) — A sea mine floating five miles north east of Bahrain was detonated safely by explosives experts, Akbar Al Khaleej newspaper reported Monday. The daily quoted a defence official as saying the mine was spotted by a fisherman Sunday. It gave no other details. Three tankers have hit mines in the northern Gulf in the past six weeks. Shipping sources said both Iran and Iraq have laid mines in the waterway as part of the Gulf war, now well into its seventh year. Some mines have broken loose from moorings in the northern Gulf in the past and drifted southwards. At least two other mines have been spotted off Bahrain's coast this year.

Remains of French soldiers found

BEIRUT (R) — The remains of seven French soldiers killed in a South Lebanon battle 62 years ago have been found in a mass grave, Beirut's An Nahar newspaper said Monday. The independent daily reported that the remains were found last week along with the body of a Druze, ammunition and seven pairs of French military boots near the market town of Hasbaya. There was no immediate response from French diplomats in Beirut or from police in the South. An Nahar said the Frenchmen were killed in a battle with Druze fighters in 1925. Lebanon was under French mandate rule from the end of World War I until independence in 1943.

Iranian ministers in Damascus

DAMASCUS, Syria (AP) — Iranian Minister of Commerce Hassan Abedi-Jafari arrived early Monday in Damascus heading an economic and commercial delegation to Syria, the official Syrian Arab News Agency reported. The Iranian team also included Minister of Economy and Finance Javad Irvani. The agency did not elaborate on the purpose of the visit but said the delegation was met at Damascus airport by Mohammed Imadi, Syria's minister of economy and foreign trade.

Iranian rebels report killing 80 troops

BAGHDAD (R) — The main Iranian group opposed to the Tehran government said Monday its fighters had killed 80 Iranian soldiers in attacks in the mountainous Marivan region of western Iran. The Mujahadeen e-Khalq said in a telexed statement that its fighters on Friday captured a base on a 2,300-metre peak, taking its commander, Lieutenant Seifollah Azizan-Zadeh, and 15 of his men captive. It said a total of 80 Iranian troops were killed in this attack and assaults on two other bases in the same area. The group last week reported inflicting heavy casualties on Iranian forces in the Salehabad border region of Iran due east of Baghdad.

Japan, Iran to discuss Gulf shipping

LONDON (R) — Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari, looking to safeguard Japanese shipping in the Gulf, has arrived in Tehran for talks with senior Iranian officials. Japan imports 60 per cent of its oil through the Gulf and last month suspended sailings into the waterway after a Japanese tanker was attacked by an Iranian gunboat. Iran's National News Agency IRNA said Mr. Kuranari was welcomed at Tehran airport Sunday night by Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati, who returned a few hours earlier from China. IRNA, received in London, quoted Mr. Kuranari as saying his three-day visit was a good opportunity to discuss bilateral relations and regional and international issues. Japanese diplomats said Mr. Kuranari's talks were likely to encompass the safety of shipping in the Gulf, where more than 300 tankers and merchant vessels have been attacked by Iran and Iraq in an extension of their 6½-year-long war.

Turkey's Democratic Left Party splits

ANKARA (R) — Former Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit's followers struggled Monday to retain control of the small Democratic Left Party (DLP) after a rival faction elected its own leaders. A group of party founders met Sunday and elected an executive board which later announced it had chosen a new party leader, Celal Kurkoglu, to replace Ecevit's wife Rahsan. Rahsan Ecevit had been guided in running the party by her husband although he was officially barred from politics for 10 years following the 1980 military coup. The DLP was founded in 1985, two years after Turkey returned to civilian parliamentary rule. The DLP split follows the party's poor showing in municipal elections on June 7, when it won only three of 84 localities across the country. "Ecevit is not a God," the rebels, quoted by the left of centre daily Cumhuriyet, said.

Mahdi tries to resolve issue of Islamic Law

By Hamza Haddawi
Reuters

KHARTOUM — Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi's much-heralded announcement that he will modify Islamic Sharia Laws, imposed on Sudan in 1983, appeased Muslim militants but fell short of meeting demands of rebels in the south, diplomats have said.

The issue of Sharia was one of the most contentious legacies left by ousted President Jaafar Numeiri.

Since he took office last year, Mr. Mahdi has repeatedly pledged to repeal, amend or replace Sharia Laws and he told parliament on Wednesday that a political decision had now been made to replace them.

Outlining details of new draft laws, he said Islamic penalties would still be applied to Muslim offenders but non-Muslims would be exempt. Sharia punishments include flogging, stoning and amputation.

Mr. Mahdi said a new law would authorise bank interest, banned by Sharia as usury, on the condition that rates and other bank regulations were set by the Bank of Sudan, the central bank.

The Islamic tax of Zakat would no longer be a part of the official tax system but would be collected from Muslims in a way which would ensure that they were not

double taxed.

The introduction of Sharia in Sudan, a vast country of 23 million people from more than 100 ethnically and religiously-diverse tribes, was a major blow to the estimated six million people of the pagan and Christian south.

Non-Muslim south Sudanese were among the estimated 70 people who lost a hand or a foot for theft when Sharia penalties were rigidly implemented in 1984.

NEWS ANALYSIS

The imposition of Sharia on the south, traditionally suspicious of the mainly Muslim and Arabised north of the country, helped to swell the ranks of rebels of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA).

The SPLA set the total abrogation of Sharia and the return to a secular penal code adopted in 1974 as one of its main condition for peace talks with the Khartoum government.

The rebels say they want to end what they describe as the rule of a Muslim clique in Khartoum and create a secular Sudan in which minorities have an equal say with the Muslim majority in running the country.

Diplomats said Mr. Mahdi's statement did little to allay suspicion in the south that the Khartoum government intended to maintain an Islamic image of Sudan.

They said the proposed laws appeared to be a political compromise between Mr. Mahdi, a religious leader of the Muslim Al Ansar sect, and Mohammed Osman Al Mirghani, spiritual leader of the Democratic Unionist Party (DUP), and Hassan Al Tourabi, leader of the opposition National Islamic Front (NIF).

The three men met at least once this month and the diplomats said the question of how to replace Sharia was the main topic of their discussions.

Mr. Tourabi, whose party has more than 50 seats in parliament, was the driving force behind the imposition of Sharia and has strongly stated NIF opposition to any attempt by the government to repeal the law.

The diplomats said Mr. Mahdi,



at the helm of a carefully-balanced coalition including the DUP, could hardly afford any NIF-engineered street protests at a time when his own popularity was at a low ebb.

Anti-government sentiment has been fuelled by a deteriorating security situation and shortages of basic consumer goods.

Last month, a group of angry shoppers unable to find promised goods for the Muslim feast of Eid Al Fitr, ran after Mr. Mahdi's motorcade shouting: "Numeiri will be back."

The slogan, unheard in Sudan since Numeiri was overthrown in April 1985, was also shouted last week when around 1,000 people took to the streets in Khartoum in protest at the disappearance of a 14-year-old schoolgirl abducted by a policeman.

The NIF, which finds its main support among university students but is also backed by a large segment of the business community, quickly voiced support for Mr. Mahdi's proposed new laws.

Mr. Mahdi has yet to spell out how courts will apply Sharia punishments on Muslims while exempting non-Muslims.

He said Sharia would apply only to areas where Muslims were in the majority, suggesting that the estimated two million non-Muslim south Sudanese driven to the north by the war would still be subject to Sharia.

Soviets 'do not want' foreign forces in Gulf

LONDON (R) — A senior Soviet official visiting Iran was quoted as saying that the Soviet Union does not want to see foreign forces in the Gulf.

First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuri Vorontsov was quoted by Tehran Radio as expressing Soviet concern "over America's agitations and political-military manoeuvres in the Gulf."

The radio, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corpora-

tion, said Mr. Vorontsov made his remarks during a meeting with the Speaker of the Iranian Parliament Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani.

Mr. Vorontsov told Mr. Rafsanjani that the Soviet Union considered a foreign presence in the Gulf a threat to the interests of the countries of the region, the radio said.

It quoted Mr. Rafsanjani as telling Mr. Vorontsov: "Our na-

tion is determined to seriously confront foreigners if they interfere in the Gulf."

The radio said that Mr. Vorontsov spoke of a recent marked expansion in relations between the Soviet Union and Iran.

Mr. Rafsanjani replied that if the two sides made an effort they could have more cooperation than ever before.

Iranian premier arrives in Turkey

ANKARA (R) — Iranian Prime Minister Mr. Hossein Mousavi arrived Monday heading a high-level delegation for talks with Turkish officials on issues ranging from the Iran-Iraq war to economic ties.

Mr. Mousavi, on a two-day official visit, will meet President Kenan Evren and have talks with Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Turkey's main opposition party has criticised the visit over Mr. Mousavi's refusal to visit the mausoleum of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, the founder of modern Turkey.

Iran's delegation includes Heavy Industry Minister Behzad

Nabavi, Oil Minister Gholamreza Aqazadeh and the Deputy Prime Minister for Political Affairs, Akhbar Moayeri. They will have separate talks with their Turkish counterparts, officials said.

The ministry officials said Mr. Mousavi and Mr. Ozal would discuss issues ranging from border security and the Iran-Iraq war, now well into its seventh year, to bilateral economic ties.

The officials said Turkey would seek compensation for a Turk killed last week by Iranian soldiers who crossed the border in pursuit of Kurdish guerrillas. Ankara contends border security is loose.

Turkey and Iran agreed last

month to boost trade volume to \$2 billion from \$786 last year.

Ankara agreed to buy \$900 million of oil and some \$70 million worth of non-oil items from Iran this year. Iranian oil exports to Turkey last year totalled \$1.86 million tonnes, worth \$215 million.

Mr. Mousavi's programme does not include a visit Ataturk's Mausoleum, usually a routine protocol for every top-level guest.

Erdal Inonu, chairman of the main opposition Social Democratic Populist Party said if Mr. Mousavi would not pay respects to Ataturk, he should not have come to Turkey.

UAE, Oman discuss Gulf developments

ABU DHABI, United Arab Emirates (AP) — Sultan Qaboos of Oman and United Arab Emirates President Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahayan met Monday in the UAE border city of Al Ain on the increasing foreign military presence in the Gulf region, official sources said.

The sources, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said Sultan Qaboos drove from Muscat for the meeting in Al Ain, 160 kilometres north east of Abu Dhabi.

The official Emirates News Agency (WAM) said only that the two leaders met behind closed doors.

Sheikh Zayed is chairman of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council which groups Oman, the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and Bahrain.

The GCC, an economic and security alliance, was established shortly after the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war in September, 1980. Its aim was to protect the strategic region from foreign intervention and guard against the expansion of the war.

The UAE Foreign Ministry last week summoned the ambassadors of the five permanent U.N. Security Council members — the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China — to reiterate the GCC's rejection to foreign intervention in the Gulf, its commitment to free navigation in the waterway, and express support for U.N. efforts to end the war.

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TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	
Tel: 773111-19	
15:30	Koran
15:55	Programme Review
15:55	Cartoons and children's programme
16:40	Different Strokes
17:10	Traditional Medicine in Africa
17:40	Religious Programme
18:00	Soccer
18:25	Local programme
19:30	Programme Review
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic Series
21:30	Local debate on legal issues
22:30	Songs from movies (Arabic)
23:00	News summary in Arabic
23:10	Close down
PROGRAMME TWO	
18:00	Argos II
18:20	L'ecole de l'ans
19:00	News in French
19:15	L'aventure des hommes de la prehistoire
19:30	News in Hebrew
19:45	Varities
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	You Again
21:00	Beyond 2000
21:10	Strong Medicine (Mini-series)
22:00	News in English
22:20	The Unknown War (documentary)
RADIO JORDAN	
855 KHz AM & 99 KHz FM & parity on 95.60 KHz, SW Tel: 774111-19	
07:00	Light Music
07:30	Newsdesk
08:00	Morning Show
10:00	News Summary
10:10	Just a Minute
11:00	Follow the Wind
12:00	News Summary
12:05	30-Minute Theatre
13:00	News Summary
13:05	Pop Session Contd.
14:00	News Bulletin
14:05	Just a Minute
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:05	Instrumentals
16:30	Old Favourites
17:00	Men from the Ministry
17:30	Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:05	Sports Roundup
18:30	Music
19:00	News Desk
19:30	Date with a Star
20:00	Evening Show

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS	
EXHIBITIONS	
* An exhibition of Arab calligraphy by Nidal Tabbar at the Jordanian plastic artists association (until Jun. 20).	
* An exhibition of British artists' prints at the British Council (until June 18)	
* An exhibition of art works by students of the Nazareth School at the French Cultural Centre (until June 18).	
* An exhibition of paintings by Jany Bourdais at the Architectural Gallery, Riyadh Centre, Jabel Amman (until June 20).	
WORLDNET A TELE-VIDEODISCUSSION	
* Worldnet is a special service of the United States Information Agency featuring live television book-ups between American specialists and participants from other countries. Today's Worldnet involves the United States, Jordan, and four other Arab capitals in a programme about accreditation and other issues related to American higher education and studying in the United States at 4:00 p.m. at the American Centre.	
CULTURAL CENTRES	
Royal Cultural Centre .. Tel. 6610267	American Centre .. 643771
British Council .. 641520	French Cultural Centre .. 637000
Goethe Institute .. 6671816	Y.W.C.A. .. 641793
W.M.M.A. .. 644251	Amman Municipal Library .. 637111
Univ. of Jordan Library .. 843553	
MUSEUMS	
"Children's Heritage and Science Museum" Fun and knowledge for all ages, plus a small planetarium at the Haya Arts Centre. Open all week 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Friday.	
Felderer Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also models from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.	
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qai' (Chapel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays) 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays.	
SERVICE CLUBS	
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.	
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m.	
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.	
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.	
Royal Automobile Club. Jabel Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 816334, 817334.	
CHURCHES	
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, Tel. 624590.	
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Lrwelbdeh, Tel. 637440.	
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Hussein, Tel. 661757.	
St. Barbara Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Lrwelbdeh, Tel. 717151.	
Jabel Lrwelbdeh, mass in Italian language, meet every Saturday at 5:30 p.m. Tel. 622366.	
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abadi, Tel. 623541.	
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, Tel. 625383.	
Armenian Catholic Church Astafieh, Tel. 717131.	
Armenian Orthodox Church Astafieh, Tel. 775261.	
St. Barbara Church (Syrian Orthodox) Jabel Lrwelbdeh, Tel. 717151.	
Amman International Church (Interdenominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, Tel. 67534.	
Evangelical Lutheran Church Amman, Arabic Service: Sunday 7:00 p.m. Rabwah Congregation, English Service: Saturday 8:30 p.m. Rev. N. Smir, Tel. 812255.	

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (08) 5320-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)

04:15	Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)
04:15	Cairo (RJ)
04:15	Agaba (RJ)
04:15	Kuwait (RJ)
04:15	Jeddah (RJ)
04:15	Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
04:15	Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
04:15	Cairo (RJ)
04:15	Larnaca (RJ)
04:15	New York, Vienna (RJ)
04:15	Paris, Brussels (RJ)
04:15	Oslo, Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ)
04:15	Istanbul (RJ)
04:15	Tripoli (RJ)
04:15	Rome (RJ)

OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)

03:20	Muscat (add.) (GF)
03:20	Cairo (MS)
03:20	Moscow (SU)
03:20	Muscat, Doha (GF)
03:20	Kuwait (KU)
03:20	Riyadh (SV)
03:20	Zurich, Larnaca (S)
03:20	Rome (AZ)
03:20	Kuwait (add.) (KU)
03:20	Baghdad (IA)
03:20	London, Cairo (BA)

DEPARTURES ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)

08:00	Agaba (RJ)
11:45	Tripoli (RJ)
11:45	Rome (RJ)
12:00	Vienna, New York (RJ)
12:45	Belgrade, Madrid (RJ)
13:00	Geneva, London (RJ)
13:30	Cairo (RJ)
13:45	Istanbul (RJ)
14:00	Larnaca (RJ)
20:35	Kuwait (RJ)
20:40	Dhahran (RJ)
21:50	Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
21:55	Cairo (RJ)
22:15	Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
22:15	Damascus (RJ)
23:00	Bangkok (RJ)

OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)

04:00	Muscat (add.) (GF)
05:30	Beirut (MS)
14:05	Cairo (MS)
14:05	Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GF)
15:00	Moscow (SU)
15:35	Kuwait (KU)
17:40	Riyadh (SV)
22:50	Kuwait (add.) (KU)
00:30	Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro (IA)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Monday rates	
<i>Local sell/buy rates in ffs</i>	
Belgian franc	89/3, 80.8
Deutsch mark	164/1, 167
French franc	55/4, 56.4
Italian lire	25/6, 26
Japanese yen (for 100)	233/2, 237.1
Swedish crown	53/2, 54.1
Swiss franc	223/5, 227.1
U.K. sterling pound	533/5, 562.7
U.S. dollar	337/9, 341.6
W. German mark	164/8, 168.3

PRAYER TIMES

03:49	Fajr
05:26	(Sunrise) Dhuhr
12:57	Dhuhr
16:17	'Asr
19:47	Maghrib
21:24	'Isha

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be fair with northwesterly moderate winds. In Agaba, winds will be northerly moderate and calm sea.

	Min	Max	Temp.
Amman			18/30
Agaba			25/38
Deserta			16/33
Jordan Valley			21/37

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 30, Agaba 38. Humidity readings: Amm 25 per cent, Agaba 25 per cent.

Princess graduates class of community college

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Royal Highness Princess Sarvath Monday celebrated the graduation of the 6th batch of Princess Sarvath Community College students.

Addressing the audience, Mrs. Sarvath Hamid, the college dean, expressed appreciation to Princess Sarvath for the continuous attention and care she directs to the college and praised the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Higher Education for their role in providing support for the college.

At the end of the celebration, Princess Sarvath distributed certificates to the 32 graduates of the college.

The celebration was attended by Dr. Jawad Anani, president of the Royal Scientific Society, Mrs. In'am Al Mufti, director general of the Noor Al Hussein Foundation, and a number of the college's board of trustee members and teaching staff.

867 dunums seized by Israel on W. Bank

AMMAN (Petra) — The Israeli authorities have seized 867 dunums of Arab land in the occupied West Bank over the past two months, and these authorities plan to seize 2,000 more dunums shortly, according to a report released Monday by the Department of Information at the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs.

The report said that the Israelis have prevented farmers from growing crops in 150 dunums of land which have been assigned for Israeli settlements, and have set up a new settlement on the slopes of mountains located to the south of the Arab town of Hebron.

The report said that Israeli settlers in the occupied West Bank are now preparing to set up a new settlement near the town of Hares in implementation of a ministerial decision. This is to be followed by six more according to the ministerial decision.

The lands confiscated by the Israelis are located near the towns of Jan Safout, Wadi Foukin, Housan, Bethlehem, Doura, Beit Ula, and Gaza, according to the report.

It said that the settlers also uprooted fruit trees in the village of Beit Lahia in the Gaza Strip and around the towns of Qalqiliya and Tulkarm in the West Bank.

NEWS IN BRIEF

New ambassador arrives in Iraq

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Jordan's newly-appointed ambassador to Iraq, Hilmi Al Lawzi Monday arrived in Baghdad to assume his duties. He was received upon arrival by dean of the Arab diplomatic corps in Baghdad and a number of Arab ambassadors and staff of the Jordanian embassy in Baghdad.

Agricultural engineers open meetings

DAMASCUS (Petra) — Jordan is taking part in the meetings of the Arab Agricultural Engineers' Union which began here Monday with the participation of agricultural engineers' associations in member Arab countries. The union's president and assistant secretary general delivered speeches in which they called for investing available resources in Arab countries and using scientific and technological methods in agricultural development to achieve food self-sufficiency and agricultural integration.

Iraqi minister visits Aqaba

AMMAN (Petra) — Visiting Iraqi Minister of Transport and Communications Mohammad Al Zubeidi and his accompanying delegation Monday visited the Ports Corporation in Aqaba. Mr. Zubeidi was briefed by the corporation's officials on its works and activities which serve marine transport between Jordan, other Arab and foreign countries. The Iraqi minister also visited Aqaba port where he saw its various sections and the services which the port offers to goods flow between Jordan and Iraq.

GUYS to give JD 5,000 to handicapped

AMMAN (Petra) — The executive board of the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUYS) has decided to allocate JD 5,000 in the Al Hussein Society for the Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped. The amount will be used towards the establishment of a training and rehabilitation centre, where the physically handicapped can have lessons on repairing radio and television sets.

Aziz: Stark pilot not punished

(Continued from page 1)

...vessels using Iranian ports and was "determined to deprive Iran from using the Gulf to finance its war machine."

Baghdad Radio said Mr. Jassem, a member of the regional command of the ruling Baath Socialist Party, told a group of reporters from the United Nations visiting the capital that Iraq will hit any ship that enters the exclusion zone in the northern end of the Gulf declared by Iraq.

"The Iraqis have not claimed to have attacked any ships in the Gulf since the Stark incident. Mr. Jassem did not give any reason for the full in the so-called 'tanker war'."

"The Iraqi minister told the journalists that the United Nations could play an effective role in ending the war by pressing Iran to accept peace offers by Iraq."

"The United Nations is the natural and most appropriate place to settle the conflict between Iraq and Iran through negotiations," Mr. Jassem said.

He reiterated Iraq's willingness to end the war on proposals made by President Saddam Hussein last August.

It called for a total withdrawal of forces to pre-war borders, a comprehensive ceasefire, an agreement on non-intervention in each other's internal affairs and an exchange of prisoners of war.

Iran's leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, has rejected all peace offers and mediation efforts by Arab countries, vowing the war will continue until the Iraqi government has been toppled.

Egyptian envoy rejects Shamir plan

(Continued from page 1)

A communique released Sunday by Mr. Shamir's office said the prime minister told Mr. Goussing he was "ready to consider Israel's participation in a regional conference that will include Israel's neighbours and Palestinian representation."

Mr. Shamir explained his proposed plan to reporters before leaving Sunday for a week-long trip to Africa (See page 2). "I told (Mr. Goussing) we are interested in direct talks with Jordan and our other Arab neighbours," Mr. Shamir said.

Mr. Goussing said the U.N. would stay out of the bitter internal debate in Israel over the proposed Middle East peace conference.

"As I have just told Prime Minister Shamir, the secretary-general is not trying to impose anything on anyone," Mr. Goussing said.

He told reporters U.N. chief

Javier Perez de Cuellar realised that all parties must accept terms for a peace conference before such talks could be held.

PLO rejection

In Tunis, the PLO on Sunday reaffirmed its rejection of any direct talks with Israel and restated its support for a United Nations-sponsored peace conference.

The Palestinian news agency Wafa denied news reports "concerning negotiations and dialogue with the enemy."

According to Tunisian newspapers, the Kuwaiti daily Al Anbass quoted Imad Shakhour, an aide of PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, as saying that a peace conference would not succeed without preceding direct Israeli-Palestinian talks.

It quoted Mr. Shakhour as saying that this would involve prior Israeli recognition of the PLO.

Crown Prince receives Arab Revolt flag

AMMAN (J.T.) — Deputising for His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Monday received the Great Arab Revolt banner from Jordanian runners representing all youth centres throughout the country.

The runners set out on June 10, the anniversary of the revolt, and Army Day, from Aqaba, the birthplace of the Great Arab Revolt, passing through Ma'an, Qatranah, Aljizah and ending in Amman's Stadium at the Hussein Youth City.

Addressing the main celebration to mark the delivery of the banner to Prince Hassan, Youth Minister Eid Dahiyat said that the Great Arab Revolt was not only a military action but also marked the beginning of the Arab renaissance with all its cultural, social, economic and military dimensions.

In an interview with Jordan Television, Prince Hassan said that the youth movement in Jordan needs a comprehensive review and that the school system, including boy and girl scouts, needs to be reassessed with a view to concentrating on the



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan receives the Great Arab Revolt banner from one of the young runners who brought the banner from Aqaba. (Photo by Youssef Al Allan)

meaning of education. His Majesty King Hussein echoed similar sentiments during the graduation celebration on Sunday of students of the University of Jordan.

Prince Hassan added that there are many inter-related steps and measures which should be taken. The Crown Prince criticised the overemphasis on memorisation and the present lecture methods of education, and called for dispelling the fear of examinations.

He stressed the need for concentrating on the moral, as well as the physical aspects of education. Prince Hassan also said that supervisors of youth movements should take a more active role in participating in sports, and in encouraging young people to do likewise.

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Work on Jordan Valley dam ends

NORTH SHUNEH (Petra) — Work has been completed on the Wadi Al Arab Dam in the northern Jordan Valley region and the reservoir to be formed behind the dam is expected to collect at least 17 million cubic metres of water annually, according to Mr. Qafan Al Majali, district governor of the North Shuneh region. He said that the water is needed for irrigating larger areas of land in the northern Jordan Valley region.

The dam is considered one of the most important development projects to be implemented in the region within the current five-year development plan, Mr. Majali said.

He said that the dam, which cost JD 20 million, is 82.5 metres high and has two water pumping stations to feed water into canals going out to the fields.

Mr. Majali said that plans have been worked out for building another dam at Wadi Al Yabis. This dam, he said, will have an annual seven million cubic metre water capacity, primarily rain water flowing through the wadis.

In addition, 15 artesian wells have been drilled near Adasiyah and North Shuneh and supplied with pumps and networks of pipes for distributing water to the lands in the Jordan Valley, specially in the dry season.

The artesian wells will also be supplying the East Ghor Canal (a man-made canal for irrigating lands in the region) with at least nine million cubic metres of water annually. The drilling cost JD 350,000, Mr. Majali noted.

The district governor also spoke about other projects in his district. He said that a plan has been laid for setting up a wastewater treatment plant at Mashareh and JD 340,000 have been spent on enlarging a local hospital at Abi Ubaidah.

Altogether, he said, a total of JD 23,985 million will be spent on development projects.

Jordan, Egypt discuss cooperation on industry

CAIRO (Petra) — Egyptian Minister of Industry Mohammad Abdul Wahab received Monday Jordan's Ministry of Trade and Industry Under Secretary Mohammad Al Saqqaf and reviewed with him bilateral industrial relations and results of the meetings of the technical committee for industrial coordination.

In a statement to Petra, Mr. Saqqaf said that the Egyptian and Jordanian sides reviewed lists of industrial items produced in both countries and stressed the need for giving them priority in the Egyptian and Jordanian markets.

They also stressed the importance of exchange of visits by industrialists from both countries so that they can work out means of cooperation, he added.

Mr. Saqqaf, who is currently in Egypt to head the Jordanian side, also said that it has been decided during the meetings that a working group from both sides be formed to study the various industries in both countries and to draw up an executive plan of work designed to coordinate work.

Final minutes and protocol will be signed here today.

U.S. delegation meets with university chief

AMMAN (Petra) — University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali received Sunday a visiting U.S. delegation headed by the president of Brigham Young University in Utah, Jerry Holland. Accompanying the delegation is U.S. ambassador-at-large David Kennedy.

Dr. Majali briefed the delegation on the university's faculties, centres, and programmes. The two sides discussed the exchange of visits by students of the two universities, establishing programmes in the teaching of Arabic, and conducting joint research.

HHC recommends loans to set up medical clinic

AMMAN (Petra) — The Higher Health Council (HHC) Monday held a meeting under the chairmanship of Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh to look into means for finding solutions to the problem of unemployment among doctors.

Monday's session came up with a number of recommendations designed to find job opportunities for doctors through opening private clinics in places where such clinics are needed, and setting up a special fund to provide loans to doctors to enable them open private clinics.

The council also recommended that doctors be absorbed into medical posts in the municipal councils.

The council also sought the cooperation of public and private sectors to find job opportunities for them in companies, institutions and hospitals.

The meeting was attended by president of the Science and Technology University, Kamel Al Ajlouni, presidents of the Jordan medical, pharmacists and dental associations, and a number of officials concerned.

Royal Islamic academy opens annual meeting

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (Al Al Bait Foundation) today opens its sixth annual meeting at the Royal Cultural Centre in Amman.

The six-day session will be attended by representatives of various Islamic organisations specialising in basic sciences and applied sciences, in addition to historians, according to the

foundation's president, Dr. Nasrallah Al Assad.

Dr. Assad said that a symposium will be held during the session entitled "A strategy for investment by Islamic development banks."

Dr. Assad said that the seminar will be held on the fourth day of the conference which will be under royal patronage.

Jordan, Sudan discuss agricultural exchange

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Agriculture Marwan Hmoud Monday discussed with the agriculture minister of Sudan, Mr. Ali Othman Abu Affan, Jordanian-Sudanese cooperation in agriculture.

They discussed the prospect of providing Sudan with Jordanian expertise to help areas stricken with drought and famine.

Sudan's ambassador to Jordan, Mahjoub Radwan, attended the meeting.

Agriculture Minister Marwan Hmoud has given permission for the entry into Jordan of oranges grown in the occupied West Bank of Tulkarm and Qalqiliya. The order remains valid until the end of this month, according to an announcement here Monday.

Meanwhile a statistical bulletin from the ministry said Monday that Jordan exported 42,021 tonnes of vegetables, and 8,681 tonnes of fruit last month, against 44,530 tonnes of vegetables and 22,205 tonnes of fruit in May last year.

It also said that the Kingdom imported 78 tonnes of vegetables and 797 tonnes of fruit last month against 1,234 tonnes of vegetables and 2,986 tonnes of fruit in May last year.

Later, Mr. Hmoud presided over a meeting of the Agricultural Marketing and Processing Company's (AMPCO) board of directors and discussed issues relevant to developing and upgrading AMPCO's work and looking into prospects for finding markets for Jordanian products.

Arab Ports Union begins 11th conference in Syria

DAMASCUS (Petra) — The Arab Ports Union (APU) 11th conference began Monday in Latakia, Syria under the chairmanship of the Ports Corporation (Jordan) director general, Eid Al Fayez.

Mr. Fayez, addressing the conference's opening session, called for supporting the union to help lay the economic groundwork that would contribute to supporting Arab economies and coordination between Arab ports.

The two-day conference, being attended by the union's member countries, is discussing a number of topics, including setting up an Arab centre for technical training, and drawing up a technical cooperation programme for this year.

Participants will also elect the union's secretary general and new board of directors.

Computer course designed to ease information access

AMMAN (Petra) — A thirty day pan-Arab scientific course on the use of computers in libraries and information centres started here on Monday. The course is sponsored by the Jordan Library Association (JLA) in cooperation with the Royal Scientific Society (RSS).

Addressing the opening ceremony, Dr. Munther Salah, vice president of the RSS for scientific research and studies affairs, said that information systems and documentation have become a must and not a scientific luxury.

They are necessary technology in a world dominated by the knowledge revolution and scientific production, which has increased many fold in a short period of time.

He added that the production of information includes the synthesis of ideas and information and their reformulation in various forms. It also includes the preparation of indexes. He added that any improvement or development in equipment, programmes and technology will yield improvement in the information systems.

JLA President Farouq Muaz said that the objective of such a course is to focus on the use of computers in libraries to increase the efficiency of library research.

Taking part in the course are thirty people from public, university and specialised libraries and information centres from Jordan, Kuwait, Qatar and Bahrain.

Afro-Arab panel on digestive system to open in September

AMMAN (Petra) — An Afro-Arab conference on the digestive system will be opened in Amman in September under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

The four day conference, which is to be organised by the Jordanian societies of surgeons and internists, will discuss working papers and research projects on diseases affecting the liver, means of treating tumours in the digestive system, inflammation of the bowels, and other related diseases.

Specialists from Arab, African, European and American countries will take part in the conference.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan will also patronise a scientific conference by the Arab Veterinarians Federation to open at the University of Jordan on October 31.

The four-day conference will tackle a number of working papers dealing with veterinary health and control of food products and diseases common to man and animal.

Palestinian educator honoured

AMMAN (J.T.) — This year he is a distinguished visiting scholar at the Indiana University School of Education. His contributions to the field of education around the world have led to his receiving an outstanding Alumnus Award from IU, where he earned three degrees: the master of science, master of arts and doctor of philosophy.

Abdulqadir Mohammad Yousef's background in education reads like a world-wide education extravaganza:

Born in Palestine, Yousef attended higher studies in Palestine where he received the BA degree in Arabic language and literature, Islamic studies and education. For eight years he was an elementary school teacher, a secondary teacher and a principal in Palestine and Kuwait.

In 1953 he and his wife came to the United States to do post-graduate work. He selected Indiana University because the name pleased his auditory senses, he said. He soon came to "love the university, its faculty, the curriculum and the way of life in southern Indiana."

In 1954 Yousef received the MS in education, and in 1956 the MA in political science and the PhD in education and political science. He was drawn back to IU in 1975 for post doctoral studies in educational innovations.

Between his two post-graduate educational experiences, however, Yousef returned to Jordan in 1956 as director of the government press office. From there he went to the University of Libya, where he did teacher training and served as chairman of the department of education. Next he went to Egypt, where he wrote and published a book, Future of Education in the Arab States, for the Franklin Publishers.

While serving in Kuwait as director general of the department of translation, Arab cultural



Palestinian educator, Dr. Abdulqadir Mohammad Yousef, is honoured by Indiana University for his distinguished work in the field of education.

heritage and research, he translated into Arabic such classics as IU professor Edward Buehrig's Wilson and the Balance of Power, and B.F. Skinner's Beyond Freedom and Dignity.

Yousef received a copy of Herman B. Wells's Being Lucky. Wells had befriended the Yousef family during their Bloomington tenures, and it was with warm feelings, Yousef said, that he reviewed the book in Arabic and sent copies to Wells.

Yousef spent 20 years with UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) as a senior staff member. His assignments included teaching at the University of Baghdad in Iraq, chief of the UNESCO mission in Iraq, regional teacher training adviser for the Arab states to Beirut, and senior staff member of the division of higher education and training of educational personnel in Paris. In 1985 he was appointed director of the regional offices of Arab states and stationed in Paris. He also served as chief editor of the UNESCO Arab quarterly, The New Education.

A prolific writer, Yousef continued to publish during his UNESCO career. His book, Developing Educational Competency of Teachers, is a leading book in the field in Arab countries. He has written 12 books and 200 articles on subjects dealing with education, political science and Arabic poetry. One of his popular translations is The Persian Gulf (or The Arab Gulf), written by the English author Sir Arnold T. Wilson in the 1930s and still pertinent today.

Yousef now is working on a book of poetry, and planning to publish in Arabic a book called Education for Palestinians — Past, Present and Future. Another book, Training of Leaders in Education, was recently published in Kuwait.

Last fall as a distinguished visiting scholar at IU, Yousef presented a seminar on "Contributions of UNESCO and Other Semi-International Organisations in the Field of Education the World Over." This summer he will present a workshop at IU entitled "Educational Innovations in the Middle East." — The Herald Telephone.

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Send the right signal

NOTWITHSTANDING President Reagan's decision to reverse his previous capitulation to the U.S. Congress over his initial proposal to sell 1600 advanced Maverick missiles to Saudi Arabia, the phenomenon of selling the Arab countries short whenever the Jewish community in the U.S. voices its veto is a continuing proof that the Arab stature in the eyes of successive U.S. administrations is geometrically becoming smaller with passing years. One would have thought that Saudi Arabia of all countries would not and could not be sacrificed so swiftly on the altar of U.S. domestic politics which has become more and more the subject of the dictates and whims of the Jewish lobby.

This latest episode in U.S.-Saudi relations is not the first and it will not be the last. It also brings to focus once again the similar fate which repeated Jordanian requests for legitimate defence weaponry had received at the hands of the U.S. Congress. Such repeated rebuffs to legitimate Arab demands had already forced more than one Arab country to seek its arms from alternative sources. And while Assistant Secretary of State Richard W. Murphy correctly described the latest congressional opposition to the sale of the Maverick air-to-ground missiles to Saudi Arabia as "a slap across the face," it would be more appropriate to describe it as a slap across the face of the Arab World as a whole.

What adds insult to injury is the excuse offered by the U.S. Congress in defeating this far the proposal to sell weapons to Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries. The rationale of the U.S. Congress rests now, as it has rested on previous occasions, on the proposition that Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries have not been sufficiently helpful in pursuing a peace agreement between Israel and the Arab countries. This absurd assessment of the Arab stance on the peace process in the Middle East must look ludicrous against the backdrop of persistent Arab calls for an international peace conference on the Palestinian conflict. There is no more than two ways to interpret the U.S. Congress' reading of the events in the Middle East: It has either not heard of the international peace effort which the international community is pursuing with vigour and with the full support of the Arab parties to the conflict in the Middle East; or it simply wants and seeks only a complete Arab surrender to the demands and whims of Israel. In either case the U.S. Congress is colossal irresponsible.

To paraphrase the comment made by Phyllis Oakley, the U.S. State Department Deputy spokeswoman: "This whole affair is sending the wrong signal to the Arab World." What we ask of the Arab side is to send the right signal to the U.S. in response to its wrong signal.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Rai: A day of joy

ON Sunday King Hussein distributed degrees to the graduates of the University of Jordan and shook hands with each graduate as he handed over the degrees. As we watched, we felt great joy to see the King sponsoring such occasion and proud of the young people of this country with limited resources but with great aspirations towards prosperity and development. Thousands of young men and women received their degrees on Sunday to embark on a fruitful life for their nation, as thousands others started examinations upon completing their secondary and preparatory education at school. Sunday was a day to remember because it invokes feelings of pride and great hopes for our future at the hands of the young and trained generations. The University of Jordan which has been established for one quarter of a century has turned out thousands of trained people to offer service to the Arab Nation in general and Jordan in particular. The graduation of the new batch of students adds to the rich record of the university which has been continuously endeavouring to provide Jordanians with education and knowledge and continuously working to serve the Arab people.

Al Dustour: King calls for educational reforms

IN addressing the graduates of the University of Jordan on Sunday King Hussein called for continued search by universities and community colleges for developing plans and programmes of training and education. The King said that care should be given to the improvement of the standard of education and to scientific research and analysis in all subject matters with a view to imparting better education and more knowledge to the students of higher education. The King said that he was happy to see the ongoing appraisal of the education system in the country which aims at introducing improvements. He said that universities should involve themselves in this process and accept students of higher learning from among those who have acquired sufficient knowledge, enabling them to embark on scientific research and analysis in their work. The King made it clear that an educational institution can succeed only if it proves capable of adapting to change and to cope with the requirements of development. King Hussein said that looking on the past gives us a feeling of pride to see the achievements of the University of Jordan over the past 25 years, and looking towards the future we hope that our efforts will double for the sake of achieving further progress.

Sawt Al Shaab: King emphasises education development

IN his address to the graduates of the University of Jordan King Hussein reaffirmed the value of education, and said that an educational system succeed if it adapts to the need of development. Addressing the graduates the King said that there should be separate conception between a degree and a job, because students graduating with degrees should not necessarily be seeking clerical jobs as most of them do and should not be demanding government jobs. A degree, as the King said, does not mean that a graduate cannot undertake manual work unrelated to his or her specialisation. King Hussein's address contained a diagnosis of the present educational situation in the Kingdom and also offered solutions. But he also urged those in charge of planning the development and training of manpower to help the young generation acquire specialisation and training that is most useful for their country and for themselves. He also directed officials in charge of education to take measures related to controlling the number of students seeking higher education and to find means of promoting the type of education offered to students in the universities and community colleges of the Kingdom.

The View from Second Circle

Time to reflag, or rethink?

By Rami G. Khouri

THE developments in the Gulf during the past several months have generated a flurry of regional and international activity, aiming to wind down the level of hostility, stop attacks against international shipping, and ultimately end the fighting through negotiations. The attack against the American frigate, the Stark, and incidents involving Soviet vessels, have highlighted the growing involvement of the superpowers in the hostilities. Some people believe that it is in the interest of the Arabs to see the superpowers more directly involved, as this appears to be the only means to activate superpower concern, and therefore superpower action to resolve the conflict peacefully.

Whatever the truth, there is a specific aspect of the Gulf war which I believe has been insufficiently discussed in the Arab World, and which is highly symbolic of the contemporary state of Arab affairs. This is the desire by Kuwait — and the American president — to fly American flags over Kuwaiti oil tankers, thereby making those tankers eligible for American military protection in the Gulf. I find this a particularly troubling development, and one whose ramifications should be assessed more thoroughly throughout the Arab World.

I am bothered more by the symbolism of pulling down one's flag and replacing it by a superpower's, than by the fact that we turn for protection to the United States — the same United States we condemn so frequently for supporting our enemy Israel, the same United States against whom we imposed an oil boycott in 1973, the same United States whom we criticised so bitterly for selling weapons to Iran.

Of course, it will be argued that Kuwait has turned to both the United States and the Soviet Union, to assure its oil exports, that there is symmetry in one's politics, and that symmetry somehow compensates for any misgivings we may have about the substance of such policies. But, to approach both the USA and the USSR is merely dealing with two devils instead of only one, rather than striking a political balance that somehow negates the fundamental danger of dealing with devils.

I am not upset only by the irony of Arab states seeking the protection of a United States that has been such a powerful supporter of Israel for so many decades. Rather, I am unconvinced by the assorted arguments that have been offered for why Kuwait must secure superpower protection to assure its oil exports. The symbolism of replacing one's flag with that of a foreign power, for the sake of maintaining a flow of cash income, is one that should cause deep concern in the Arab World.

I have always been impressed by Kuwait. Its history of spending its vast oil income on domestic development, education, Arab and foreign aid and downstream investments has been rather impressive. It was one of the first surplus oil producers to offer substantial aid to other Arab states, which it channelled through the pioneering

Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development. It wisely sets aside a certain percentage of annual oil income for what it calls the Fund for Future Generations. It has judiciously expanded its petroleum sector investments to include significant equity shares in downstream companies throughout the world, including shipping, refining, exploration and drilling, and retail oil products sales in the western world. It has linked its equity industrial investments abroad with prospects for technology transfer and market complementarity, in a most rational and thoughtful manner. It has invested its surplus income prudently, providing a cushion against short-term interruptions of oil exports.

It is precisely because of these and other reasons that I am troubled by the Kuwaiti move to reflag its tankers. Kuwait has over \$90 billion in public sector investments throughout the world, bringing in an annual income of around \$4-5 billion a year. It could easily afford — in an emergency — to stop exporting oil for a full year or longer, without suffering any major financial consequences. Or others could export oil on its behalf while it ceases exports, which Kuwait would repay when it resumed exports.

And then, there is the sheer symbolism of taking down one's flag and replacing it with that of the United States, or the Soviet Union, or China, or whomsoever else may get into the action. I have always viewed a flag as something rather precious — a symbol not only of one's national sovereignty, but also of one's very basic identity. It was thrilling to see the Kuwaiti flag fluttering during the quarter finals of the World Cup football competition in 1982. It is equally painful to learn now that the Kuwaiti flag may come down from the masts of Kuwaiti oil tankers, to be replaced by American or Soviet flags. And what would happen, I ask myself in moments of prolonged gloom, if Kuwait were to win an Olympic medal next year at Seoul? Will we cheer the flag of an oil charter company in Maryland?

The very terminology of the process at hand is galling. Kuwait will "reflag" its oil tankers. How simple. Reflag. It sounds a little bit like repainting your car, or replacing your broken windshield wipers, or even rebuilding your car engine. It is, in its linguistic simplicity, antiseptic, clinical. This week, we repaint. Next week, we reflag. Next month, we repair the broken windows.

But is it so simple? And do we have to go through with such a development? Kuwait is a sovereign country, able to make its own decisions, which it has consistently made with wisdom, compassion and foresight. They must feel that reflagging their oil tankers is the right thing to do.

But do they fully appreciate what this means to them and to all the other Arabs who watch with some concern as they calmly "reflag" their tankers? What happened to all those hundreds of billions of dollars spent on armaments by the Gulf Cooperation Council countries during the past 15 years? What are those weapons being used for, if not to defend the sovereignty and

territorial integrity — and the flags — of GCC states? What happened to the ability of one Arab state to call on other Arab states to help defend it in times of threat?

Kuwait is a small country, with plenty of cash reserves, close defence links with its other GCC partners, and excellent relations with all other Arab countries. It should not have to resort to the protection of foreign powers. If, in such circumstances, it cannot defend itself, or call on its Arab friends to defend it collectively, what does this imply for others of us around the region who have less money and are less intimately plugged into collective regional defence arrangements? If Kuwait reflags, who reflags next in the Arab World?

I am also unconvinced by the rationale that foreign protection is needed to maintain the freedom of international navigation in the Gulf. If this were the full case, the foreign powers should have offered their flags about five years and several hundred marine attacks ago. And if we wish to keep the sea lanes open — certainly an admirable and reasonable goal — we would have to reflag all ships in the Gulf, not only Kuwait's.

Yes, freedom of navigation is important, but not more important than the symbols of national sovereignty. And income from oil is also important, but not more important than assuring that future generations of Arab children can look upon their national identities with the same level and quality of certitude with which they look upon their national income.

It is not an easy issue to deal with, this reflagging business. It is problematic, awkward, and very political. But it is unfair and inappropriate to discuss reflagging only within the narrow context of ships and sea lanes. To appreciate the full ramifications of what it means to reflag, we should perhaps talk about reflagging our souls, or our children, or the memories of our ancestors, or something more poetic than big, fat smelly oil tankers.

I do not have an easy answer for Kuwaitis who may be asking these same questions. It is not for me or anyone else around here to tell the Kuwaitis what they should do in the circumstances. But I am convinced that reflagging is not the answer — and that freedom of navigation is not the question.

Reflagging and freedom of navigation are mere symptoms of a wider dilemma that confronts the Arab World, and much of the Third World. It involves the very essence of identity and nationhood, of political and human rights, of the purpose of one's armed forces, of the quality of relations with one's neighbours, of the strength of one's individual and collective identity, and of defending one's land and country and community. These are challenges that most Arab States and people have to deal with. Kuwait is, in this sense, the tip of the iceberg. This is why I look with dismay at the reflagging of Kuwaiti tankers, and wonder, to myself and to my friends: shouldn't we pay less attention to our tankers, and more attention to our flags?

Vietnam set to stay course in Kampuchea, pullout by 1990

By Joseph de Rienzo
 Reuter

HANOI — Vietnam will honour a promise to pull its 140,000 troops out of Kampuchea by 1990 even though this was likely to lead to stepped up guerrilla war against the Phnom Penh government, officials said here.

Major General Tran Cong Man, an army spokesman, indicated Vietnam may draw up a defence treaty at the time of a final troop pull-out, committing it to defend Phnom Penh against attack by foreign forces.

The Quan Doi Nhan Dan (people's army) newspaper editor told Reuters on June 12 the fledgling army of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) would be able to cope with "probable" stepped up activities by Khmer Rouge guerrillas. General Man, Communist Party and government officials interviewed here during the past week said Vietnam's policy makers were of one mind on the necessity to nurture the PRK and prevent a return of the Khmer Rouge to power.

They rejected recent speculation in the Asian and Pacific region that Hanoi may have to compromise its basic aims in Kampuchea because of Chinese, Western and possibly even Soviet economic pressure and enter into a quick political solution of the eight-year conflict.

Man, who two days earlier met Soviet officials, said: "I have just returned from Moscow and can tell you there is no difference, no disagreement between the Soviet Union and Vietnam (over Kampuchea)."

"Both of us want Vietnam's troops out of Kampuchea, but (Moscow) is putting no pressure on us," Man said.

Vietnam invaded Kampuchea

in December 1978 to end what it called Khmer Rouge genocide against hundreds of thousands of people and a Chinese threat.

China launched a one-month inconclusive invasion of northern Vietnam the next year and has kept up military, diplomatic and economic pressure to "bleed Vietnam white" and force its withdrawal from Kampuchea.

The West slapped an embargo on official aid and trade to Vietnam and the United Nations continues to recognise the Khmer Rouge, at the core of a fragile, feuding coalition with two small insurgent groups, as Kampuchea's government.

Le Bang, an official Vietnam's North American department, this week called the embargo ineffective and said increasing numbers of Asian and Western businesses are seeking entrance into Vietnamese markets.

State Bank director Le Hoang said on June 11 that a troop pullout from Kampuchea would help Hanoi's attempts to fight triple-digit inflation but indicated defence expenditures were not among Vietnam's pressing economic problems.

Peking has made solution of the Kampuchean conflict, which would include a Vietnamese troop withdrawal, a condition for normalisation of its ties with Moscow.

Despite doubts by Western diplomats that the PRK's small army will be able to defend Kampuchea, Vietnamese officials said their estimated 140,000 soldiers will quit Kampuchea by 1990.

"The PRK will face difficulties but the Khmer Rouge will never overthrow them," Man said.

The Kampuchean guerrillas control no significant territory or population and Man said there had been no major Khmer Rouge military attacks during the past

year.

He concurred with Bangkok-based diplomats' reports of stepped up infiltration and guerrilla activity in Kampuchea's central Kampong Thom and Kampong Cham provinces in 1987, but denied it was significant.

A decision on a possible "political instrument" to guarantee Kampuchean security from foreign interference would be made at the time of a total troop withdrawal, Man said.

"We would need a political arrangement in case anyone like China tried to overthrow the (PRK)."

"It would be our right to sign such a treaty. Any country's interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs is, from geographical, political and historic perspectives, a threat to Vietnam too," he said.

Except for brief respites, Chinese and Vietnamese have been fighting for 2,000 years.

"We are determined and patient to defend our independence and freedom. We will surmount any difficulty to defend ourselves," Man said.

Asked about a possible future role for Prince Norodom Sihanouk in Kampuchea, General Man said: "If Sihanouk hopes to be eminent, he must be independent of China."

Sihanouk heads the U.N.-recognised coalition from exile, but is boycotting it for one year because of Khmer Rouge attacks on his guerrilla loyalists.

Vietnamese officials suggested Sihanouk's boycott was a gambit to open contacts with the PRK or Vietnam, something the prince has denied.

Man said Pol Pot, the Khmer Rouge leader most blamed for the excesses of its 1975-79 rule, was sick with heart and malaria-related complications.

Former chancellor retiring as Social Democratic Party chairman

By Mark Heinrich
 The Associated Press

BONN — Willy Brandt is retiring as chairman of the Social Democratic Party, but that doesn't mean the former West German chancellor will disappear from politics.

Brandt, 73, became the 124-year-old party's first honorary chairman when he stepped down Sunday at a special party congress in Bonn. It is a salute to his enduring prestige despite scandals and conflicts that have plagued his political career.

Brandt was forced to resign as West Germany's first Social Democratic Party chancellor in 1974 when an aide was unmasked as a spy for East Germany.

His five-year chancellorship had already been crowned by the 1971 Nobel Peace Prize for engineering the treaties normalising Bonn's relations with East European nations ravaged by Nazi Germany.

Brandt quickly recovered from the humiliation of giving up the government leadership and remained an influential figure in parliament while heading the SPD.

But three months ago his position as party chief became untenable. Brandt's unpopular selection of a Greek citizen to be the party's chief spokeswoman, coming after the SPD's crushing defeat in national elections in January, drove him into retirement a year earlier than planned.

Brandt's inability to settle party infighting between leftist and moderate factions cost the Social Democrats credibility among voters and led to a disastrous string of election losses in 1986 and early this year.

Doubts about Brandt's leadership flared into demands for his resignation when, on the heels of the dismal January election, he nominated for SPD spokes-

woman a Greek woman who was a personal friend but not a party member.

Faced with a broad party revolt, Maria Mavropoulos withdrew her candidacy for spokeswoman and Brandt announced his resignation as party chief hours later. He explained that he wanted to cut short speculation about his possible successor.

That will be Hans-Jochen Vogel, the former Munich mayor who ran unsuccessfully for chancellor in 1983.

Brandt will remain the party's elder statesman. He'll be a kind of special senior adviser, party spokesman Eduard Heussen said of the honorary appointment.

"He may be giving up the helm, but he's not leaving the ship," Brandt also will retain his seat in the Bundestag, or Federal Parliament, and continue as head of the Socialist International.

Of his 1971 Nobel Prize for the normalisation treaties, Brandt once said:

"Nothing has meant more to me than the certainty that I have worked, not without success, to make the concepts of 'German' and 'peace' synonymous."

He has retained great international stature, staying in the limelight by speaking out on detente and disarmament issues.

Brandt lent credibility to the German Anti-Missile Movement by opposing NATO's plans to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe starting in 1983.

He first drew world notice when, as mayor of West Berlin in 1961, he denounced the construction of the Berlin Wall through the heart of the divided city.

The wall, intended to prevent thousands of East Germans from fleeing to the West, was condemned by Brandt as a violation of human rights. He also criticised the Western allies for not taking quicker action to resist its construction.

As chancellor from 1969 to 1974, Brandt thawed the post-war freeze between West Germany and the Soviet Bloc through a series of treaties with Communist countries that became collectively known as "Ostpolitik" (Eastern policy).

Conservatives, however, sharply criticised Brandt for signing a pact with the Warsaw government renouncing claims to 40,000 square miles (104,000 square kilometres) of former German territory incorporated into Poland at the end of the war.

On a 1970 trip to Poland, Brandt knelt in penance before the monument to those who perished in the Warsaw ghetto uprising against Nazi inhumanity. Brandt's stirring gesture was cheered by many at home and abroad.

Brandt also worked to improve ties with Israel, and his visit to the Jewish state in 1973 was the first ever by a West German head of government.

In April 1974 came the downfall. One of Brandt's closest aides, Guenther Guillaume, was exposed as an East German spy. Brandt took full responsibility for the security breach and resigned the chancellorship amid rumours that Guillaume had collected embarrassing information about his boss' personal life.

Although Brandt admires the United States and has many American friends, he has never hesitated to criticise Washington on political issues such as nuclear missiles and policies in Central America.

Brandt was born Herbert Frahm, the illegitimate son of a Lubeck shop girl, on Dec. 18, 1913. He later changed his name to Brandt after beginning to write political tracts for workers.

He had to flee to Scandinavia after the Nazi takeover in 1933 because of his left-wing politics.

Funeral of elder statesman excuse for Nigerian politics

By Nicholas Kotch
 Reuter

IKENNE, Nigeria — Although politics are hushed in Nigeria, funerals are not.

The military government tried to enforce the ban during ceremonies marking the death last month of Chief Obafemi Awolowo, the Asiwaju or leader of the Yorubas, one of the country's three main ethnic groups.

But the large crowds who turned out to see his body on its itinerary around Western Nigeria were clearly making a political pilgrimage as much as a personal one.

The cries of "up Awo", countless eulogies in the press and the cheers for his long-time lieutenants were not merely nostalgic refrains recalling the country's short-lived periods of elective democracy since independence from Britain in 1960.

They were directed to the future as well, and specifically to

1990 when the present military regime has promised to leave power and give the civilians yet another chance to run black Africa's most important nation.

Awolowo's death on May 9 at the age of 78 was an opportunity for his partisans and enemies alike to put down their markers, at least in coded fashion, for the approaching return of politics.

The four weeks of funeral ceremonies, which reached a climax with the burial at his home in Ikenna, near Lagos, also provided copious material for Nigerian and foreign analysts studying the political landscape.

The whole ballgame of alliances in Nigerian politics is going to be completely different, Oyeleye Oyediran, a professor at the University of Lagos, said in an interview.

Among the questions posed by Awolowo's death were whether it ended the "three-pillar" era of Nigerian politics and whether any of his disciples could inherit his near-total grip on millions of

Yoruba voters.

For decades three dominant groups, Yorubas in the west, Hausa-Fulani in the north and Ibos in the east, have generally voted as ethnic blocs.

With Awolowo's death, only former president Nnamdi Azikiwe, leader of the Ibos, survives of the towering political figures at independence.

But at 84, "Zik" has made clear he will not be a contender in 1990.

"With the old brigade gone, we will perhaps throw up new leaders whose base will be ideological, rather than ethnic," Professor Gabriel Otuanya, head of the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs, commented.

Awolowo spent nearly 40 years building the kind of political base that led supporters to compare him with Oduduwa, the mythical founder of the Yoruba race. But at the moment, few people believe that any of his people believe that any of his prominent aides can match his achievement.

A former civilian governor of Lagos State, Lateef Jakande, is considered a front-runner by many Nigerian and diplomatic observers.

His socialistic efforts in low-cost housing and education account for his popularity among the capital's working class but his following in the rest of Yorubaland is uncertain.

Among the headaches of social scientists is the fact that the number of Yorubas, as of Nigerians, is unknown.

The U.N. guesstimate of the country's population is 105 million but the figure is a projection from the last census in 1963, which itself was contested.

Some say there are 20 million Yorubas, others 30 million. The numbers game, being directly linked to political representation, as well as the share-out of federal jobs and revenue, remains Nigeria's hottest potato which successive governments have declined to handle.

The mixed reactions to Awolo-

wo's passing were another illustration of the difficulties facing Nigerians who want to forge genuinely national political alliances.

Yorubas, whose voice is loud in the West-dominated press, mourned him with passion and hundreds of articles compared him with the greatest men of world history.

Lobbying among his supporters for a full-blown national funeral — although he was never head of state — annoyed the ruling military council.

The thinly-veiled political statements are a breach of the continuing ban on partisan politics, military governors in Western states warned.

In a country where "speaking ill of the dead" is very poor form, open criticism of the late leader has been rare. But there was little doubt that many non-Yoruba Nigerians found it hard to join the praise-singing.

The only prominent citizen to

publicly vent his anger was the country's best-known novelist, easterner Chinua Achebe. He called Awo a tribalist and the grandiose funeral arrangements a "national swindle".

Northern newspapers mostly covered the events with polite detachment.

Nigeria's last civilian government was kicked out in 1983 by the armed forces after a four-year spending binge had reduced Africa's biggest economy to a shambles.

No-one wants a repeat performance after 1990, and a 17-member political bureau spent a year touring the country to collect views which it submitted to the government of General Ibrahim Babangida in a secret report last March.

According to a leaked version which appeared in a news magazine, the bureau recommended a presidential two-party system and greater state participation in the economy.

Pasteur builds on the Windsor windfall

Paris's Pasteur Institute got five times more than it expected from the sale of the late Duchess of Windsor's jewels. Jane Rippetean reports how the money will be spent.

PARIS — The Pasteur Institute in Paris has decided how it will spend the FF260 million (\$43 million) it will receive in proceeds from the sale of the late Duchess of Windsor's jewels.

The Duchess died last year. She had made the Institute her main beneficiary.

The money — half as much again as the Institute's current budget and five times what it expected to receive — is earmarked for capital construction. This will include a new building for research on retroviral diseases, particularly cancer and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), according to Professor Madame Schwartz, deputy director of the Institute.

The funds, however, will not be used to increase the Institute's specific AIDS research budget of about FF130 million (\$25 million) this year.

Professor Schwartz says the Institute had plans for a capital construction programme, but that until the Windsor windfall "we were very uncertain how to finance it." He says that now a more elaborate programme is possible, adding: "The money is extremely important to

us."

The spending plans include: — The new retroviruses building. The original design for the laboratory is being modified for enlargements. Work will begin in early 1988 and be completed by 1990. Researchers at the Institute were among the first, in 1983, to identify and isolate an AIDS virus.

— An extension to the Institute hospital to house a new lab for analysing bacteria and tissue taken from patients.

— Enlargement of facilities used to produce allergenic compounds. Sale of these chemicals, which are used to test people for allergies, are an important source of income for Pasteur. Sales, along with income from contract testing of compounds, make up 29 per cent of this year's budget, according to the Institute.

— A new library. The Institute's rich collection is in cramped quarters — some volumes are stacked in the hallways — in a historical monument. The house where founding scientist Louis Pasteur lived and worked. Visitors may view the sombre rooms of over-stuffed furniture, research instruments and even an urn containing the

ashes of the Nobel Prize-winning biologist Elie Metchnikoff. Professor Schwartz wants to move the library to fresh quarters within three years.

The Institute's annual budget has grown tenfold in 10 years to FF500 million for 1987, with funds coming from the French government, sales of specialised products, royalties and private gifts.

Despite the sudden increase in revenue, none of the new money is destined for salary increases or for use in competing to hire outside experts, says Schwartz.

Pasteur, he says, will continue to rely on "the reputation of the place" to attract foreigners, who now comprise 20 per cent of the Institute's permanent scientists.

He says that last year the Institute recruited the director of the U.S. biotechnology company's Geneva office even though the individual took a pay cut. A specialist in antibiotics, the scientist, Julian Davies, wanted to "have a lab and do research again," says Professor Schwartz.

Davies was given charge of one of two newly-opened units in the Institute's biotechnology centre. However, the Institute recently lost out on hiring a 32-year-old Swiss scientist even after making exceptions to offer the equivalent of \$30,000 plus a four-year head-

start on promotions. At a private U.S. competitor "he would be offered at least 50 per cent more than that if not double."

Professor Schwartz says salary constraints stem from maintaining pay equality among scientists working at Pasteur, some of whom are paid by the Institute and some by outside organisations. Of 500 permanent scientists, half are paid by France's National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS), the National Institute for Health and Medical Research (INSERM) or by universities, under set salary schedules. "Tu suddenly create large differences would lead to personnel problems."

In addition to research, the Institute, founded in 1887, has relationships with two French industrial companies to commercialise products.

Diagnostic tests — including the one developed to test blood for AIDS — are marketed through Diagnostics Pasteur, held 51 per cent by Sanofi, a subsidiary of Elf-Aquitaine. Vaccines are sold through Pasteur Vaccins, owned 51 per cent by the Marieux unit of Rhone Poulenc. (There is no vaccine for AIDS yet.) The Institute earned 10 per cent of its 1987 budget from sales through these two units — Financial Times feature.

New book describes Guevara's execution

By Paul Iredale
Reuter

LA PAZ — Ernesto "Che" Guevara, the Latin American guerrilla leader killed in Bolivia almost 20 years ago, was executed on the orders of the country's president, according to the officer who captured him.

A recent study of Guevara's ill-fated Bolivian campaign by Gen. Gary Prado Salomon, then an army captain, has given one of the most complete military accounts of the Cuban-Argentine fighter's final days.

But his book, *The Imolated Guerrilla* (La Guerrilla Imolada), has failed to still controversy over perhaps the most hotly disputed aspect of the affair — what became of Guevara's body.

As his title implies, Prado maintains the body was burned shortly after Guevara's death, but other officers say it was buried and military sources have told Reuters a secret report held by the military high command backs this up.

"Despite giving a version of what happened to Che's body, this is still a mystery," Congressman Alfredo Arce Carpio said of Prado's book.

Guevara, an Argentine by birth who fought beside Fidel Castro in the Cuban revolution and later became his industry minister, entered Bolivia secretly in November 1966 bringing with

him 16 Cuban officers, Prado says.

He led a mixed bunch of about 50 Cuban, Bolivian and Peruvian guerrillas in an eight-month campaign in the scrubland of south-east Bolivia in 1967, which ended with his surrender to Prado after being cornered in a ravine.

Prado says Guevara was taken to the village of La Higuera where he was executed with a short burst of machine-gun fire the following morning, Oct. 9, 1967.

He says the order to kill the guerrilla leader, who sustained a slight leg wound during fighting in the ravine but was otherwise in fair health, came from the Bolivian presidency and was approved by armed forces chiefs.

The instruction to kill Guevara came over the radio at the school where the troops involved in the operation had set up their base, Prado says. A colonel called for two volunteers who went immediately to the classrooms where Guevara and a Bolivian guerrilla were being held and, without saying a word, opened fire on them.

The autopsy on Guevara, performed the next day, recorded nine bullet wounds. The hands were cut from Guevara's body for identification and the corpse incinerated, according to Prado.

The same day, Oct. 9, the Bolivian high command issued a communique saying Guevara had

probably been killed in action. In a later statement it said the guerrilla leader died of his wounds, but it has never admitted to executing him.

Prado says the military took the decision to kill Guevara to demonstrate to the world that it had crushed the guerrilla insurgency and because it wanted to avoid the image and security problems of bringing him to trial.

Prado later became one of Bolivia's top generals and served as minister of planning in the military government of David Padilla in 1978 and 1979.

Confined to a wheelchair after being shot in the back while commander of the regiment stationed in Bolivia's second city of Santa Cruz in 1981, Prado is his country's representative on the Inter-American Defence Council in Washington.

In his book, he recounts the conversations he held with Guevara on the night before the guerrilla leader's death.

Prado, who believes that Guevara's basic mistake lay in misreading the potential of Bolivia as a centre for regional revolution, says the guerrilla leader admitted his choice might have been wrong, but remained committed to his cause.

"You have to realise that all we Latin Americans are in a struggle that is continental and where there have been and will be many deaths," Prado quoted Guevara

as saying.

It appears clear from the exchanges between the two men that the guerrilla leader was unaware of the fate that awaited him the next morning.

Prado says he talked of where he might be tried and of the officer who could take responsibility for the case.

When it comes to the disposal of Guevara's body, Prado's account is short on detail. He says simply that it was taken with the corpses of other guerrillas killed in the fighting around the ravine to the city of Villagrande.

While the other bodies were buried in the city cemetery, Prado says, Guevara's was taken by an officer on Oct. 11 to an isolated part and buried, a process that took two days.

Prado does not say who was charged with the cremation or where it took place. His version of events is contradicted by Gen. Arnaldo Saucedo Parada, then an intelligence officer, who said in a recent collection of documents relating to the guerrilla campaign that Guevara's body was buried with those of his fellow fighters in Villagrande.

One retired senior officer, who asked not to be named but was closely involved in fighting the guerrillas, suggested to Reuters that Prado's explanation of what happened to Guevara's body was aimed at putting an end to the controversy.

Cracking a tough industrial nut

A U.K. food company, producing savouries from biscuits to nuts, has instituted a flexible shift pattern which suits both the objectives of the manufacturer and the workers themselves, says Charles Leadbeater.

LONDON — It is just after mid-day, and as most other workers are preparing for their lunch break, women in orange caps are pouring out from the end of the first shift of the day at KP Foods' factory in Ashby de la Zouche, Leicestershire, in England's east Midlands.

The out-pouring is the product of radical changes to shift patterns introduced in 1980 which meant that 85 per cent of the company's 6,000 production workers are part-time. KP Foods, a subsidiary of United Biscuits, is one of the most striking examples of the growing number of companies turning to the flexibility afforded by part-time workers.

Why and how has this company transformed the way it uses its labour so that the eight-hour shift, the forty-hour week is almost a thing of the past?

In 1980, the company determined that to maintain its position in the market for biscuits, crisps, nuts and other savouries, it would have to reduce worker hours per tonne by a minimum of 5 per cent per annum over the decade.

It also planned a £60 million (\$98.4 million) investment programme. Biscuits' hurdle around the factory in an automated cavity charge from computer-controlled dough mixers to computer-controlled packaging machines. "It was vital that we should utilise this expensive capital as fully as possible," says Mr. Brian Parrish, director of industrial relations.

The company also wanted greater flexibility to allow it to cope more effectively with the changing demands of retailers. The vast majority of biscuits produced at Ashby are for retailers' own brands. "The shelf-life on these products is often very short and some retailers change their orders by the week," explains Mr. Parrish.

Finally KP Foods says it

wanted to minimise the impact of these changes on its employees at a time when unemployment was rising steeply.

To achieve these aims, the company decided to redesign its patchwork of shift patterns. Most production workers used to work a 40-hour, four-and-a-half-day week, in three shifts: 6.00 a.m. to 2 p.m.; 2 p.m. until 10 p.m.; and 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. Within these shifts, only 70 per cent of the paid time that employees spent on site was devoted to work. The remainder was taken up with meal breaks.

"Under the traditional methods of work, there was a high element of premium cost arising from the payment of shift premiums, as well as additional costs from loss of continuity in production," says Mr. Alan Jones, personnel director.

Jones and Parrish decided that the solution was to introduce a set of five-hour mini-shifts, so that most employees would work a 25-hour week.

This has allowed the company to have continuous working for 131 hours a week, instead of 102 hours under the previous system. It has also allowed continuous production, as all meal breaks are taken outside company time. Expensive shift premium payments have been reduced markedly.

It is easy to come up with shift patterns which will achieve business ends; the difficult thing is to find a way of introducing them with the workforce's cooperation, consent and commitment, says Mr. Jones.

This was a task made all the more difficult as the part-timers' earnings at £66 a week are 40 per cent below those on a 40-hour week.

"We stressed that it was all going to be voluntary, done through negotiations with our unions. But it was also vital that we as a management team had a very clear idea of what we wanted and

why, and were able to communicate that to the staff," says Mr. Jones.

The first step was to recruit staff onto a 25-hour week. About 15 per cent of production workers leave each year, so over a three-year period this meant the company was able to make substantial progress. The company also became one of the largest users of the government's now-abandoned job splitting scheme.

KP Foods offered full-time employees two-thirds of the £840 grant available to encourage them to move to reduced hours. It also set out to persuade those moving to part-time hours that they were not going to be devalued.

Managers resist talking about part-timers. "It sounds derogatory — we prefer reduced hours," says Mr. Parrish. Part-timers have also been protected to ensure that it is not just full-time staff who fill supervisory jobs.

Crucially, the company insisted that those working reduced hours would maintain their right to the company welfare benefits that part-timers frequently go without. The pension scheme's rules were changed; part-timers get pro rata entitlements to sick pay and holiday pay.

Mr. Jones remarks: "I do not think we would have achieved it without offering these benefits." Older workers at the company's Rotherham factory, in south Yorkshire, are still resisting the changes for fear of losing their pension rights.

The changes were first introduced at the company's factory in Grimsby, on the east coast of Lincolnshire, after 96 per cent of the workforce voted for them in a ballot. Flushed with this success, managers admit they rushed the changes in Ashby, and thereby stalled negotiations for a year.

But in spite of this hiccup, the company says its background of stable industrial relations helped enormously.

But beyond that, the make-up of KP Foods' workforce has been

central to the changes: more than 80 per cent are women. "It would probably have been a lot more difficult had they been men," Mr. Parrish admits.

The company says that the workforce overwhelmingly supports the changes in spite of lower earnings, as it allows them predictable free time during the day. Most jobs in the factory are numbingly repetitive but they are unlikely to be automated as the specification of products changes.

— Financial Times feature.

'Kamikaze' minister battles Malian corruption

By Mamadou Kaba
Reuter

BAMAKO — Few African airports, if any, have seen anything like it.

President Moussa Traore, returning to Mali from a state visit to the United Arab Emirates (UAE), disembarked from his presidential plane with all the normal ceremonies and his official entourage trooped into the VIP lounge.

Then the customs men pounced. They surrounded the presidential plane, making the scene look like a terrorist hijacking drama.

They picked through luggage. They asked flabbergasted presidential advisers embarrassing questions about the shopping they had been doing in the Gulf.

Traore, in on the plot hatched by Finance Minister Soumana Sacko, made no protest.

Airport sources say the customs men turned up a treasure trove of electronic gadgets and other luxury goods which presidential aides had hoped to bring home duty free.

The incident happened on April 10 and the story quickly became a favourite in Bamako's grins — low-price taverns where Sacko has been nicknamed

"kamikaze" for exploits which seem almost suicidally audacious. Sacko, who was appointed in January, is now the most talked about man in Mali and, according to patrons of the grins, the most popular.

Could Malian civil servants actually get their pay on time, instead of three or four months late? None thought it possible. Sacko has achieved it.

A big car registration fraud has been exposed. Senior officials in the trade ministry, the finance ministry and the state-owned development bank have been sacked for sus-

pected corruption and many businessmen and politicians are widely said to be feeling distinctly nervous.

Traore, who seized power in a coup almost two decades ago, told a congress of the ruling party in March that he was determined to wipe out corruption, which has enriched a minority of officials, politicians and traders in a country where the per capita income is estimated as low as \$140 a year.

But until the 37-year-old Sacko got into his stride, few of the country's 7.5 million people took the promise seriously — least of all the president's own advisers.

Despite protests, Egyptian belly-dancing thrives

By Jeffrey Bartholet
Reuter

CAIRO — Consider the stereotype of Arab women: Veiled, demure, subservient. Then consider Suhair Zaki.

Zaki's outstanding quality is her mastery over muscles that make ripples of flesh cascade in and around a sequined bodice in time to the staccato rapping of fingers on a hide drum.

One of Egypt's most famous belly-dancers, the 37-year-old Zaki is loved by some, abhorred by others.

Here is the playful, uninhibited face of Egypt and her art has been part of national life for centuries. But it is coming under increasing pressure from Muslim fundamentalists who judge such entertainment impure.

Dancers, as well as singers, actresses and even writers, are under fire from zealots who consider them a moral blight on a Muslim-dominated society.

Several performing artists and writers considered hostile to the fundamentalist cause have received threats from religious extremists over the past two years.

"He said, 'I'll take you and kill you,'" recalled one dancer about an anonymous caller. The dancer, drinking whisky after a show, added, "These are very difficult times."

Critics of nightlife in Cairo, which took over from war-torn Beirut as the pleasure centre of the Arab World in the 1970s, point to the large sums spent at nightclubs to emphasise inequalities of Egyptian society.

"... Dancers who shake their bodies sit on the top of the list of salaries," sniffed a February arti-

cle in Al Shaab, an opposition weekly.

Zaki considers herself a good Muslim and has performed the obligatory pilgrimage, the Haj, to the holy city of Mecca. Now she is mockingly called "Al Hajja" (the pilgrim) by her detractors.

"I fast and I pray," she told Reuters in an interview. "One thing is work, the other things I must do for God."

She said she was not bothered by criticism from the left or the religious right.

Belly-dancing remains popular with Egyptians of all classes. In private homes, young girls like to imitate the alluring undulations and difficult contortions of "Al raka al baladi" (native dance).

But Egyptian officials, sensitive to charges of corruption and decadence, have acted to mollify critics.

New censorship regulations this year ban pictures of dancer's bodies in advertisements. Only headshots are allowed.

Also forbidden is advertising of seat prices for expensive shows. "You can't say, for instance, 'minimum charge 50 pounds (\$20),'" said an advertising source. "That's the total monthly salary of someone in the public sector."

There has also been official pressure to close down nightclubs in some parts of the city, including on the road to the Giza pyramids.

Veteran fans say dancers' costumes have become more conservative, sometimes hiding the quivering bellies that have teased Egyptian audiences for centuries.

French novelist Gustave Flaubert, who travelled along the Nile in the 19th century, was



Suhair Zaki

often entertained by dancers. The engaging effect of the belly-dance "comes from the gravity of the face contrasted with the lascivious movements of the body," he wrote.

In this respect, little has changed since Flaubert's time. Wealthy Egyptians and other Arabs pay thousands of dollars for wedding receptions featuring belly-dancers at Cairo hotels.

"Wine glasses and empty minds shake together ..." reported Al Shaab about one such party.

Despite such sniping, Zaki said

the past few years had witnessed a boom in the dancing business. Famous dancers now have their own songs, their own musicians and costumes made from French material.

"Everyone is competing to be the best, to give the audience the best show," Zaki said.

Brought up in a three-room apartment in the dusty Nile delta town of Mansoura, Zaki now owns an apartment building in Cairo, a flat in Alexandria and a house in her home town.

To explain her wealth, she said simply: "God provides."

Airbus faces off with U.S. plane manufacturers

By Laura King
The Associated Press

PARIS — While fighter jets stage mock dogfights overhead, the real battle at the Paris air show is being fought by Airbus Industrie, a European consortium, and American companies striving to retain their dominance of the commercial aircraft market.

Although their displays at the show, which opened to the public Friday, are separated by only a few metres, the two sides are far apart on the question of what is fair play in the push for customers.

Airbus commands about a 15 per cent share of the total market for airliners with more than 100 seats.

But the consortium, with British, French, Spanish and German partners and Belgian and Dutch associates, is not expected to turn an overall profit until 1995.

Meanwhile, Airbus is heavily subsidised by the governments involved. The Americans have

cried foul, but the Europeans maintain the subsidies are legal under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

In fact, Airbus doesn't call them subsidies, but development credits.

Airbus has a high profile at the air show, considered the world's biggest aerospace marketplace. Its A-320, a 150-seat transport, is making its debut at the show.

Airbus already has more than 270 orders for the plane, which made its first flight in February.

Airbus is also touting its new medium-range A-330 and its long-range A-340, which were formally launched last week.

The A-320 is expected to be in service within nine months, and the other new models are to enter service in the early 1990s. The A-340 competes directly with McDonnell Douglas Corp.'s MD-11. At one point, the two companies talked about the possibility of collaborating to develop a long-range aircraft, but failed to reach an accord.

"Frankly, I don't think there's a big enough (long-range aircraft) market for the two of them," said Richard Albrecht, an executive vice president at Boeing Co.

Boeing has its own competition with Airbus. The A-320 goes up against Boeing's 737 and its new 717, which is to enter service in 1992.

Boeing is prominently displaying a full-sized model of the 717 passenger cabin, which has a twin-aisle configuration the company says will mean more comfort and greater safety.

At a news conference at the air show Friday, top Airbus officials proclaimed the consortium's success.

"With the launch of the A-330 and the A-340, we have reached a long-held goal — a full family of aircraft," said Jean Pierson, Airbus Industrie's president.

"A family that was underwritten, and we'd like them to acknowledge that," Albrecht countered in an interview. "We welcome competition in a commercial and technical environment. But we would like to have competition under similar ground rules to ours."

Franz Josef Strauss, chairman of the Airbus supervisory board, said the consortium's finances should not be an issue.

"I cannot understand the agitation and tension that is being focused on Airbus," he said.

Strauss maintained that military contracts received by builders of commercial aircraft in the United States also are, in effect, a subsidy.

"That's not the fairest thing in the world," he said.

Replied Pierson: "We're in this business for trade, not trade war."

The Airbus officials appeared to take particular pleasure in recounting Airbus orders by U.S. carriers, including Northwest Orient and American airlines.

But overall, their tone was conciliatory. Pierson stressed Airbus would welcome future collaboration with U.S. firms.

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Becker beats Connors in thrilling final

Queens Club tourney ends paving way for Wimbledon

LONDON (Agencies) — Boris Becker wore down a fighting Jimmy Connors 6-7, 6-3, 6-4 Monday to win the \$300,000 Stella Artois grass-court championships at Queens Club for the second time in three years.

In his last match before starting the defence of his two-time Wimbledon title next week, Becker had to call on all his toughness and confidence to prevent the ageing Connors winning a Grand Prix tournament for the first time in more than two and a half years.

The 34-year-old American, a three-time champion at Queens Club but without a title anywhere in the world since October 1984, played like a man in his prime for one and a half sets.

With magnificent service returns and low, flat, angled passing shots, he took the opening set on a tiebreaker and had two break points in 3-0 lead in the second set, with his own serve to come.

But a great chance was missed and Becker, gradually finding his

rhythm as errors crept into his opponent's game, fought his way back to square the match.

In the third set, Connors continued to pressurise Becker's second service but had trouble holding his own.

As the veteran American appeared to tire in the warm sunshine that replaced days of rain, Becker won a fifth successive service break at love and served out the match after two hours, 18 minutes of excitement.

The 19-year-old West German, who will begin his quest for a third successive Wimbledon title next week, ended the titanic two hours 19 minutes struggle with an acrobatic full-stretch volley to claim the \$40,000 first prize.

Connors, 34, was often at his opportunistic best against the grass court king, but fell just

short in an inspired effort to break one of the strangest runs in tennis.

Connors, who has a record 105 career titles, is without a tournament win in 32 months and has now failed in nine finals during that stretch. He received \$20,000 as runner-up.

The American, a three-time winner of this event, saw his best chance to take control of the match slip away in the second set when he squandered two break points in the third game with a break already in hand.

Becker who lost his serve an unlikely five times during the match, finally found his timing towards the end to ruin Connors' bid for victory.

"I've played him four times and four times he has pushed me," said the admiring West German, who has yet to lose to Connors. "I really like to play him. On every shot he gives everything and fights to the end."

"He definitely had a chance to beat me," Becker said. "In the end, I played the right shots at

the right time."

As well as hitting 13 aces, Becker also made 10 double-faults and dropped his serve five times in the match.

He said he'd work on his serve before Wimbledon. "I think I'm playing much better overall than last year but I definitely must improve my serve," he said.

"For one and a half sets today, I could not get my timing. Jimmy was running around better than I was even though he could almost be my father. He is still one of the best returners in the game."

Connors, who has now lost four straight titles to Becker, said getting to his third final of 1987 was not good enough, even for someone of his age.

"I'm not satisfied. I should have won the match but I lost concentration and that bothers me," Connors said.

"I had the opportunities to win it in two and I did not seize them. I was a set and a break up and that should be good enough for anybody, young or old."

Greece erupts with joy at European basketball

ATHENS (R) — Church bells rang as Greeks took to the streets in an exhibition of uninhibited joy after the national basketball squad's surprise extra-time triumph over the powerful Soviet Union in Sunday night's final of the European Men's Basketball Championship.

The Soviet Union, defending title holders, were beaten 102-101 in a match dominated once more by the Greek top scorer Nikos Galis who scored 40 points.

"Anyone would have thought the Greeks had just won a war," said a puzzled foreigner watching huge crowds of flag-waving Greeks.

Fireworks exploded across the capital as jubilant crowds surged towards the main squares throughout the night. It was a non-violent show of the pure joy.

"Galis is king," chanted the crowds in reference to their star player who made up for a lack of great height with supreme individual skills which bemused the Soviet defence.

A Greek-American, who

learned the game in New Jersey, Galis emerged as a world-class player in the tournament and a national hero in Greece.

He was voted best player of the championship after topping the scoring lists with 296 points.

Galis, at 1.83 metres, is one of the shortest of the Greek players, but still managed to outwit taller Soviet opponents with astonishing leaps and his crab-like style of moving backwards towards the basket — a ploy which usually resulted in him scoring or earning a foul.

Until Sunday night, basketball had always taken second place to soccer in Greece, whose previous best in the European championship had been third in Egypt in 1949.

"Galis has changed that," said one fan. "Every Greek high-school boy is now out practising on the basketball court."

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu said: "This is one of the greatest moments in my life. I am proud to be a Greek."

Lakers wins NBA championship

INGLEWOOD, California (AP) — The Los Angeles Lakers and Magic Johnson won it all because they had it all.

"It's great to be a champion again," Johnson said after a 16-point, 19-assist performance in the Lakers' 106-93 victory over the Boston Celtics Sunday. The victory gave the Lakers the National Basketball Association (NBA) championship series, four games to two.

"This was the sweetest of them all," said Johnson, who was the unanimous choice as the playoff's most valuable player. "This is the best team I ever played on. This championship means the most to

me."

The win gave the Lakers their fourth NBA title since 1980.

"We worked real hard for this," said Lakers centre Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, who scored 32 points in the final game. "The most satisfying part is that no one even picked us to win our division."

The Celtics, 10-point underdogs after giving up an average of 133 points in the first two games of the series on the Lakers' court, led 56-51 at halftime before the Lakers rallied.

The 6-foot-9 Johnson scored 12 points in the third quarter, helping the Lakers to outscore Boston

30-12 for an 81-68 lead. The Celtics moved no closer than 12 in the final period.

"We started in October with the attitude that we would not be denied," said Lakers coach Pat Riley. "It had led this one get away, it would have been the longest summer they ever spent. This is the best Laker team I've ever coached."

Johnson led the Lakers in scoring, rebounding and assists in the finals.

The Celtics lost their last seven postseason games on the road. Dennis Johnson led Boston with 33 points and Kevin McHale had 20.



Diego Maradona

Maradona may retire within two years

MILAN, Italy (AP) — Argentine superstar Diego Armando Maradona, who led his national team to a World Cup triumph last year and his Italian Club Napoli to its first ever Italian title this year, on Monday was quoted as saying that he may retire within two years.

"I will play for two more seasons with Napoli. Then I could make the same choice of (French star Michel) Platini who gave up soccer after five seasons with Juventus. He stopped at the age of 31. I will be 29 in 1989," Maradona said in an interview with Milan's widely circulated daily Corriere Della Sera.

But Maradona who joined Napoli three years ago, added, "I still enjoy playing soccer a lot and I have not yet taken a final decision about my retirement. I simply believe that five years with the same team is a lot and that Napoli officials can not ask me to stay here longer than two more seasons."

The Argentine player was interviewed as he prepared to return home and play with Argentina in the America Cup.

Christie sprint-bound but Ovet named as reserve

LONDON (R) — Sprinter Linford Christie, the sole member of the track team which took six European championship titles last year, was picked Monday to represent Britain in the individual events at this month's European Cup.

Former Olympic champion Steve Ovet, who did not run in the European Championships in Stuttgart, has been relegated to the role of reserve in the 1,500 and 5,000 metres at the cup in Prague on June 27 and 28, the British selectors announced.

Britain won every men's track title from 100 to 5,000 metres, apart from the 200 metres, in Stuttgart, and also took the gold medal in the 4x400 metres relay.

Sebastian Coe, European champion over 800 metres and twice Olympic gold medalist over 1,500 metres, had been due

to run the 1,500 metres in Prague, where top finishers have been promised selection for the world championships in Rome in August and September.

But Coe pulled out Sunday with a foot injury. His place is filled by John Gladwin, who finished fifth in Stuttgart.

Ovet, 31, will deputise for Tim Hutchings, the bronze medalist at the European Championships, in the 5,000 metres.

Team manager Mike Turner said he was disappointed that world and European champion Steve Cram, who originally turned down the 1,500 metres place, planned to run in Stockholm and Oslo soon after the cup.

"There are no contractual obligations between athletes and the British Board, even though I sometimes wish there were," Turner said.

France starts post-Platini era against Norwegians

OSLO (R) — France will be looking for signs of the future as much as qualifying points when they launch their post-Platini era in European Soccer Championship qualifying Group Three match against Norway Tuesday.

Following the retirement of their great former captain Michel Platini, who inspired their triumph in the 1984 European Championship in Paris, coach Henri Michel has turned to youth in an effort to rebuild the veteran team which reached the World Cup semifinals in 1982 and 1986.

Gerald Passi of Toulouse, one of the new wave, is likely to take over Platini's attacking duties from the centre of midfield alongside the restraining influence of experienced Bordeaux midfielder Jean Tigana, who is expected to take over the captaincy.

With little but academic hope of qualifying for the 1988 finals in West Germany, France will be looking for a convincing performance as a springboard for the future and much is expected of Bordeaux striker Philippe

Fargeon, 23, on his debut. Fargeon enjoyed a fine domestic season after his arrival from the Swiss Second Division and hit 15 goals in 17 matches to force his way into Michel's squad.

Norway, who were beaten 1-0 at home by group leaders Soviet Union 10 days ago, have yet to win after three games in the group and will be without two of their best players, Rune Bratseth and Kai Erik Herlovsen, who have not been released by their West German clubs.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Turkish president protests over cup final

ANKARA (R) — Galatasaray of Istanbul won the Turkish soccer Cup with a 3-2 victory over Gendecbirliigi of Ankara on Monday night in a tough match that brought a protest from the trophy's sponsor, President Kenan Evren. The semi-official Anatolian Agency quoted a statement from Evren's office saying the head of state left the ground before half-time. "The president ... regrets the tough and ungentlemanly tackling of some players and the unsportsmanlike behaviour of some spectators towards others and the referee," it said. The agency also quoted Evren's spokesman, Ali Barsanel, as saying that if such unsporting behaviour continued, the president might withdraw his sponsorship of the cup. The result was achieved after extra time in a highly-charged Ankara Stadium where Gendecbirliigi had equalised to make the score 2-2 in the final seconds of full-time. Two players from each side were given the yellow card warning by the referee and one from each side sent off.

France beats Bulgaria, wins tourney

TOULON, France (R) — France beat Bulgaria 9-3 on penalties Tuesday night to win the Toulon under-21 international soccer tournament.

Belgian 500cc driver wins race

PONTE A EGOLA, Italy (R) — Belgium's Georges Jobe took full advantage of the absence through injury of defending world 500 cc motocross champion David Thorpe to extend his lead in the title chase Monday to 47 points. Britain's Thorpe remained second in the championship standings with Dutchman Kees Van Der Ven, who also missed Monday's Italian Grand Prix after breaking his hand in a fall on Sunday still third. Jobe won one of the two races and was second behind surprise winner Claudio de Carli in the other. De Carli, an unfancied outsider, was the first Italian to win a 500 cc motocross Grand Prix in the 36-year history of the sport, but was unable to repeat his performance in the second race. Britain's Kurt Nicoll had a good second and fifth place that gave him enough points to close the gap on Van Der Ven to seven points with five rounds remaining. Van Der Ven and Thorpe both hope to be fit for the next round of the championships on July 12 at Farleigh Castle in England.

Sled dog racer plans contest in Alps

ANCHORAGE, Alaska (AP) — Iditarod champion Rick Swenson and his Italian sponsors say they hope to put on a \$100,000 sled dog race in the Alps in January. Swenson, four-time winner of the 1,000-mile (1,770-kilometre) Iditarod trail sled dog race, and his sponsors, the Bianca sled dog school, have scheduled the contest to start Jan. 21. Whether the 11-day, five-country race named the "Alpirod" will come off as planned should be known by the end of the month, Swenson said.

Korda becomes Czech tennis champ

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (AP) — Unseeded 19-year-old Peter Korda won the Czechoslovak Tennis Championship Sunday by beating Milan Srejberg 6-4, 6-4 in the final at Ostrava, the Communist Party daily Rude Pravo reported Monday. Korda, a left-hander, was the first-ever unseeded player to become Czechoslovak champion. He set the stage for ultimate victory by defeating on Wednesday veteran Tomas Smid 6-4, 6-7, 7-6. It was believed that Smid, who took part in the Paris play, court tournament, was tired when he arrived in Ostrava, the training town on the Czechoslovak Polish border. Smid was the only player to whom Korda conceded a set.

Turkey eliminated from Davis Cup

ISTANBUL (R) — Soviet power play swept Turkey's tennis stars out of the Davis Cup European Zone ties Sunday with a reverse signals win completing the visitors' 4-1 second-round victory. Necmet Demir was the only Turkish player to record a win in the three-day encounter, beating Alexandre Dolgoplov in a gruelling five-setter in Friday's opening singles.

Madrid retains Spanish league title

MADRID (R) — Real Madrid, playing their best game of the season, retained the Spanish Soccer League title with a 3-1 win at Real Zaragoza Sunday night.

Victory took them beyond the reach of closest rivals Barcelona who lost 1-0 at Sporting Gijon.

Two masterly goals by Emilio Butragueno and a third from defender Jesus Solana clinched the championship for Real one week

before the end of the season by putting them four points ahead of Barcelona.

Commentators said Real had played their best game of the season and praised the near-perfect soccer machine ruthlessly drilled by Dutch coach Leo Beenhakker.

Real opened the score in the 14th minute when Hugo Sanchez dribbled passed two defenders

and found Butragueno on his own, leaving the young striker to stroke the ball into the net.

Butragueno tricked the defence again to score Real's second in the 64th minute. Solana added the third with a powerful right footer from outside the penalty area in the 80th minute.

Four minutes before time, ex-Real striker Paco Pineda scored Zaragoza's lone goal.

Porsche dominates Le Mans field

LEMANS, France (AP) — Ninety-six hours of racing doesn't sound like much. But Al Holbert of the United States and Derek Bell of Britain have totalled that in four big races and won them all.

Their latest victory at the Le Mans 24 hours classic was just another example of their supremacy in endurance racing.

They combined with West German Hans-Joachim Stuck in a smooth-running factory Porsche 962 to win impressively in the weekend race which was highlighted not only by the triumph of the Porsches, but also the failures of the Jaguars.

Holbert, a 40-year-old from Warrington, Pennsylvania, and Bell, 45, have taken the two

biggest 24-hour races in both 1986 and 1987. They have won the Daytona 24 hour race the past two years, combining with American Chip Robinson and Al Unser Jr.

In the European endurance race at Le Mans, they have worked with Stuck the last two years. Bell has also added three titles with Jacky Ickx of Belgium to take five Le Mans victories, second only to Ickx, who has six.

"I was very nervous in the final hour," Bell said after he ended the Le Mans race. "It was very, very sweet."

Bell has won the World Endurance Drivers Championship the last few years. His latest victory vaults him into first place for the sports-prototype world championship this year.

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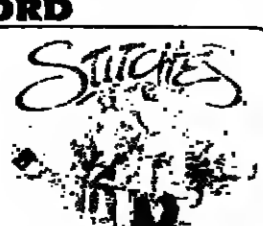
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Economy

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets on Monday.

One Sterling	1.6370/80	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3400/05	Canadian dollar
	1.8235/45	West German marks
	2.0540/50	Dutch guilders
	1.5100/10	Swiss francs
	37.80/83	Belgian francs
	6.0800/30	French francs
	1318/1319	Italian lira
	144.55/65	Japanese yen
	6.3385/3430	Swedish crown
	6.7265/7315	Norwegian crowns
	6.8575/8625	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	448.30/448.80	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Shares continued to react to last week's Conservative Party general election victory with a further surge in prices pushing the FTSE 100 share index through the 2,300 barrier for the first time.

Dealers said demand for stock was mainly domestic and there was little evidence so far of the much forecast post-election flood of overseas cash into the U.K. market. Many dealers anticipated that any further foreign investment into the U.K. market would be a gradual process.

The FTSE 100 at 1430 GMT was up 17.4 at 2,306.9, which compares with a previous record peak of 2,296.4 on Friday. Wall Street's higher opening Monday afternoon, following better than expected trade and inflation figures, stimulated buying interest here during the early afternoon, but dealers said volume remained fairly modest.

Equities were also helped by expectations, fuelled by weekend press comment, that current U.K. nine per cent bank lending rates could be reduced by a further 1/2 point in the near term. However, many city analysts doubted whether the authorities would sanction such a cut in the short term.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1987

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Forget any imaginative or idealistic concepts today and concentrate your efforts on practical and mundane matters. You can make some down-to-earth headway now.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) It's a fine day to contact a bigwig and present your abilities of a practical nature. Don't be afraid to question.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You understand how to improve your health and appearance now, so get busy and be precise in your decisions.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Consult with a fine adviser and get into intimate matters confidentially. Follow any advice given.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) State your needs to a good friend and you can get loyal backing from this person.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Contact a powerful person who can tell you how to handle an important affair. Be more efficient at work.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Go to a new adviser and gain the practical advice you need. Don't try to fool your male tonight.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Seek the help of persons in business in order to solve problematical affairs. Don't listen to emotional people.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Come to a fine agreement with a clever partner. Don't argue with a co-worker after a day of accomplishment.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Be conscientious in handling the details of any promise you've made. Try to spend too much money now.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Get into the details of any recreational plans you want to make. Having guests in tonight is not wise.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Get some perplexing situation nicely handled. Your family can prove pleasant today.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Get everything around you in perfect order during the day, but tonight finances could be confusing.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he, or she, will do very well in business or banking fields. Give an education in business administration and much success is possible during this lifetime. Teach your progeny not to be so prejudiced or to have fixed opinions, thus causing him, or her, to lose out.

THE Daily Crossword by Donald C. McMillan

1 Across: 10 Musical instrument. 15 In the open. 17 Arabian port. 18 Consumed. 19 Astronaut's. 20 City on the Ohio. 22 Waste. 23 Sleep and sob. 24 Offensive odor. 25 TV pattern. 26 Aggravated. 28 "Drug". 30 — Angeles. 34 Daupine. 37 Mascot. 38 — Tin Tin. 39 Cartography item. 40 Motorists' org. 41 Payment for release. 42 Is able to. 44 Myth and. 46 Gambles. 48 Graded. 49 Floating. 50 Flower holders. 51 Beadles. 52 Germlide. 53 "High". 54 Oatmeal cake. 55 Bustle. 56 Whig's opponent. 58 Cast. 59 At any time. 60 Article. 61 Bridge seats. 62 "Mable".

1 Down: 2 Parts. 3 Female. 4 Branches. 5 In the open. 6 About. 7 Arabian port. 8 Consumed. 9 Astronaut's. 10 City on the Ohio. 11 Waste. 12 Sleep and sob. 13 Offensive odor. 14 TV pattern. 15 Aggravated. 16 "Drug". 17 — Angeles. 18 Daupine. 19 Mascot. 20 — Tin Tin. 21 Cartography item. 22 Motorists' org. 23 Payment for release. 24 Is able to. 25 Myth and. 26 Gambles. 28 Graded. 29 Floating. 30 Flower holders. 31 Beadles. 32 Germlide. 33 "High". 34 Oatmeal cake. 35 Bustle. 36 Whig's opponent. 38 Cast. 39 At any time. 40 Article. 41 Bridge seats. 42 "Mable".

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

1 Across	2 Down	3 Down	4 Down	5 Down	6 Down	7 Down	8 Down	9 Down	10 Down	11 Down	12 Down	13 Down	14 Down	15 Down	16 Down	17 Down	18 Down	19 Down	20 Down	21 Down	22 Down	23 Down	24 Down	25 Down	26 Down	27 Down	28 Down	29 Down	30 Down	31 Down	32 Down	33 Down	34 Down	35 Down	36 Down	37 Down	38 Down	39 Down	40 Down	41 Down	42 Down	43 Down	44 Down	45 Down	46 Down	47 Down	48 Down	49 Down	50 Down	51 Down	52 Down	53 Down	54 Down	55 Down	56 Down	57 Down	58 Down	59 Down	60 Down
1 Across	2 Down	3 Down	4 Down	5 Down	6 Down	7 Down	8 Down	9 Down	10 Down	11 Down	12 Down	13 Down	14 Down	15 Down	16 Down	17 Down	18 Down	19 Down	20 Down	21 Down	22 Down	23 Down	24 Down	25 Down	26 Down	27 Down	28 Down	29 Down	30 Down	31 Down	32 Down	33 Down	34 Down	35 Down	36 Down	37 Down	38 Down	39 Down	40 Down	41 Down	42 Down	43 Down	44 Down	45 Down	46 Down	47 Down	48 Down	49 Down	50 Down	51 Down	52 Down	53 Down	54 Down	55 Down	56 Down	57 Down	58 Down	59 Down	60 Down

BIS warns of protectionism, dollar decline and debt

BASEL, Switzerland (AP) — The Bank of International Settlements (BIS) warned Monday that protectionist measures proposed in the U.S. Congress are a threat to the world economy and would specifically hurt the United States.

It said confidence in U.S. growth prospects would be served best by preventing a further decline in the dollar. Noting that the external debt of all developing nations rose to \$936 billion last year, the bank said a lasting solution of the problem will need "considerable time and further efforts."

It said no successful approach to the situation is possible without parallel efforts by debtor countries toward export-led growth and by creditor countries to facilitate imports.

The comments were included in the 200-page annual report of the Basel-based institution, often called "the central bankers' bank."

The report said it was "essential that U.S. policy-makers accept — as now seems to be the case — that the depreciation of

the dollar can go too far and may require action, even if the trade and/or current-account deficit has not yet come down to any particular magic number."

It said that unless the deficit is reduced quickly, there would be a "serious threat" that strongly protectionist measures would be pushed through in Congress.

"Protectionist measures will not solve anything, certainly not the problem of the current-account deficit; they will damage the world and the United States in particular," it said.

"There remains a basic, and clearly justified, confidence in the economy of the United States and its long-term growth prospects," the report said.

"It would seem that the objective of maintaining this confidence is best served precisely by

preventing a further decline in the value of the dollar so that the real adjustment of trade figures which is already under way is reflected as quickly as possible in a decline of the trade deficit," the report added.

The total debt of developing countries was estimated to have risen in 1986 by \$77 billion to \$986 billion, chiefly due to new borrowing from public sources and the rise in the dollar value of debts denominated in other currencies.

The bank said the situation was marked by a substantial worsening of the debt indicators — the ratios of debt to gross national product (GNP) and to exports.

For all developing countries, the ratio of total debt to GNP rose from 36 per cent in 1985 to 39 per cent in 1986 and the ratio of total debt to exports of goods and services from 147 to 172 per cent, according to the report.

"Even the ratio between interest payments and export proceeds rose last year, despite the decline in dollar interest rates,"

which it said cut debt service costs by over \$4 billion in 1986.

Contributing factors for the setback suffered by heavily indebted countries in 1986, the report said, included the general weakness of raw material prices affecting exports and, domestically, "economic mismanagement."

The bank said debtor nations will need more loans from official and private sources but that these would have to coincide with more efficient use of resources and structural changes. It said the new credits should be linked in part directly to domestic investment projects.

Debtor countries should also "give greater encouragement to the inflow of risk capital," the bank said. "It may be added that more realistic and growth-oriented policies should help them to induce a repatriation of flight capital."

But it said export-oriented growth of these countries could be a meaningful policy only if industrialised countries provide a better opening of their markets.

The report conceded that with high unemployment and strong agricultural lobbies, this may not be easy.

"But no market-oriented solution of the international debt problem will be possible unless the debtor countries' structural adjustment toward export-led growth is paralleled by a corresponding adjustment of economic structures in the industrial countries," the report said.

Other comments in the report included: — The current-account deficit of all non-oil exporting developing countries was halved in 1986 to \$13 billion, but this was entirely accounted for by a \$14 billion rise in the aggregate surplus of four South East Asian countries — Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea and Singapore.

— Total official reserves other than gold rose by \$69 billion during 1986 to \$510 billion, with Taiwan and Japan accounting for 57 per cent of the total increase. Those of the developing countries, other than Taiwan, fell by

\$13.8 billion. Official gold reserves, at market prices, expanded by \$60.4 billion to \$369 billion last year. The increase was chiefly due, however, to a 19.5 per cent rise in the dollar price of gold.

— New market supplies of gold rose sharply to 1,015 tonnes in 1986, compared with an average 1,300 tonnes during the four previous years. A principal factor was a 10-year high in sales by communist countries, which went up from 250 tonnes in 1985 to 350 tonnes. The bulk came from the Soviet Union but "there also seem to have been very significant sales by China, and, to a lesser extent, by North Korea."

The stronger demand was chiefly caused by a surge in purchase of gold coins, specifically for a commemorative coin in Japan, and by investment in gold bars.

— Official gold stocks increased only slightly. Sizeable additions were made in India, 33 tonnes, the Philippines, 24 tonnes, and Taiwan, 18 tonnes.

He said oil prices will remain stable till the end of the year.

Commenting on the United Arab Emirates' quest for a higher production quota, Sheikh Ali said: "There is a difference between what I want and what I can get, given my objective of trying to stabilise the market."

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) Oil Minister Mana Saeed Oteiba was reported to have postponed until the end of the year a plan to seek an increase in his country's production quota of 902,000 barrels.

Dr. Oteiba told the Kuwaiti newspaper Al Qabas in a separate interview in Damascus that OPEC was studying world market developments to decide at the Vienna meeting whether the current price would change for the second half of 1987.

OPEC reportedly divided on production ceiling

NICOSIA (Agencies) — Differences have emerged within OPEC on what output ceiling to set for the second half of this year ahead of a meeting in Vienna later this month to decide on production, the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) said.

It said Algeria, Iran and Libya, traditionally price hawks within the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), disagreed with Gulf Arab nations led by Saudi Arabia that to prevent price rises, the group should implement production increases provisionally agreed on in December.

The authoritative Cyprus-based newsletter quoted Algerian Energy Minister Belkacem Nahi as saying production and stock levels were too high this quarter.

"It would be advisable for OPEC to retain its current ceiling of 15.6 million barrels per day for

the third quarter, rather than raise it to 16.6 million as provided for in the schedule laid down in the December 1986 agreement," he said.

MEES said it also understood Iran was exploring a compromise whereby the ceiling would be raised to 16.6 million barrels per day (bpd) for the third quarter as OPEC had agreed, but the fourth quarter level would be reviewed at an extraordinary OPEC conference at the end of September.

After showing restraint in February and March, OPEC has steadily increased output and is now well over its self-imposed limits.

Meanwhile, the London-based newsletter Mideast Mirror reported last week that Kuwait plans to ask other OPEC member countries to fulfill an accord on production increases without upsetting the \$18 a barrel benchmark price.

It quoted Kuwaiti Oil Minister Ali Khalifa Al Sabah as saying in an interview in Damascus that he will make this demand at the ministerial meeting of the 13-nation OPEC.

"The (production increase) agreement we reached in December has taken the most successful turn we thought possible," Sheikh Ali told the newsletter. "Prices have stabilised in the past months at around official levels."

The text of the interview was made available to the Associated Press in Bahrain.

"What frightens me today is that certain (OPEC) countries, without thinking long-term, would convert the success we had over the past six months to build objectives which we do not necessarily agree with, and there you run the risk of a repudiation of 1986," when oil prices slumped to

Ford considers withdrawing from South Africa

DETROIT (R) — Ford Motor Company is considering pulling out of South Africa, possibly by turning over the bulk of its current holdings there to employees, the company said Monday.

Ford's chief spokesman for international operations told Reuters that several options were under study and the result would probably be for Ford to end its direct South African investment.

"We may just decide it's business as usual — but that's unlikely," the spokesman, Mr. George Trainor, said.

Only a month ago Ford shareholders decisively rejected an anti-apartheid coalition's proposal for the world's second largest car maker to withdraw from South Africa.

Scores of American firms, including International Business Machines, General Motors and Eastman Kodak, have pulled out of South Africa since 1984 when riots on an unprecedented scale erupted in black townships.

Mr. Trainor said Ford was exploring several options on what to do with its South African holdings — a 42 per cent stake in South African Motor Corp (SAMCOR) — but said no decision had yet been taken.

In Johannesburg, the chairman of SAMCOR said Ford was negotiating with employees the transfer of a major SAMCOR share to a trust for the benefit of its predominantly black work force.

Mr. Trainor said the key was Ford's desire to assure continuing operations for SAMCOR, which Ford owns in partnership with Anglo-American Corp, the giant South African mining conglomerate.

"We have confirmed that Ford is exploring ways to, in effect, protect the 4,500 employees of SAMCOR — 70 per cent of whom are black — and more than 11,000 dealer chain employees," Mr. Trainor said.

If Ford can assure the viability of SAMCOR, which executives

say only recently became marginally profitable, then "that would permit us to disinvest," Mr. Trainor said.

He said Ford would continue to function as a supplier to SAMCOR, which sells vehicles carrying the Ford, Mitsubishi and Mazda names.

Ford is the only U.S.-based car maker retaining a direct investment in South Africa. General Motors Corp sold its South African subsidiary to local management late last year, and Chrysler got out nearly a decade ago.

Ford Vice President Lindsey Halstead said in a statement that the company's view is that "Ford should seek a more constructive role than abandoning 16,000 (manufacturing and dealer employees) and tens of thousands of their dependents."

"The purpose of (our) private discussions is to estimate a consensus among black South African labour and other leaders as to the alternatives," Mr. Halstead added.

He said the company intended to make no further comment on the matter at this time.

Word that Ford was exploring turning over a 24 per cent interest in SAMCOR to an employee trust surfaced on Friday in Chicago at a meeting of union leaders representing Ford operations round the world.

Under that scenario, Mr. Trainor said Ford's remaining stake would be "returned to Anglo."

A black unionist, Mr. Sam Tsiane, said the employee trust scheme was not likely to be accepted by the workers.

Ford, which has been in South Africa for more than six decades, merged its money-losing Ford South Africa business with Anglo-American's car subsidiary in early 1985.

Ford's stake in SAMCOR is actually held through Ford's 90 per cent-owned Ford of Canada subsidiary.

Le Matin appeals for funds

PARIS (AP) — The morning newspaper Le Matin appealed Monday to its readers to send checks to help save the leftist daily from bankruptcy.

"A newspaper that dies is not only sad, it means above all a little less democracy," a front-page message read. "In the dramatic situation we are living through, your support is decisive. To make it concrete, every financial contribution will be one more element toward our rescue."

The newspaper, known for close ties with the Socialist Party, has been on the edge of failure for weeks. A court-appointed administrator, Mr. Claude Levat, has been trying to find funds to cover unpaid salaries for May.

A decision is expected this week on whether to liquidate the enterprise in an auction, including rights to the title "Le Matin," leaving unclear whether a newspaper under that name would continue to be published.

The newspaper reported Monday that a group of employees was seeking a reprieve of at least a week to try to put together a salvage package.



Rado improves appearance in Middle East

AMMAN (J.T) — In a blitz tour throughout the Arab peninsula and some neighbouring countries, Rado specialists have redecorated hundreds of retail outlets. While a small number of shops has been completely new designed, the majority of stores got attractive display material for their interior and window space.

Also, new models have been added to the Rado collection. Highlight is a Diastar creation with attractive design features. Creating a totally integrated look, its crystal covers the surface of the case completely and the bracelet, directly connected to the case, is made of high-tech ceramics.

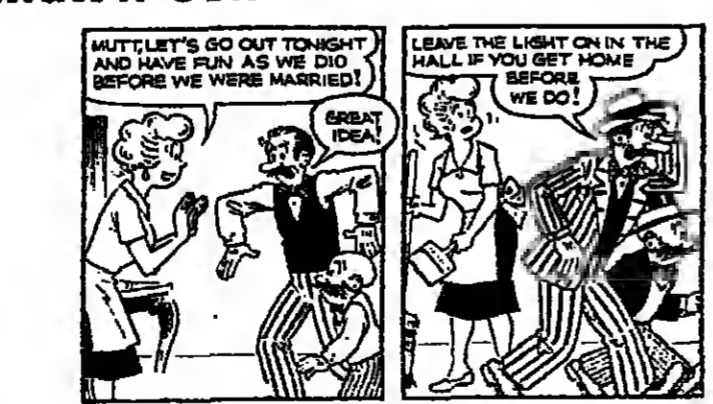
Charcoal coloured ceramic sections connected by gold-plated steel links form an exceptionally light construction that shapes itself around the wrist with particular ease.

A new and outstanding model of the Florence model is one of the heroes of Rado's current pan-Arab advertising campaign: Its pearl-shaped case design is repeated in the bracelet in rows of three — a stylistic masterpiece shown to its best advantage in the windows of Rado jewellers all over the Middle East.

Peanuts



Mutt'n' Jeff



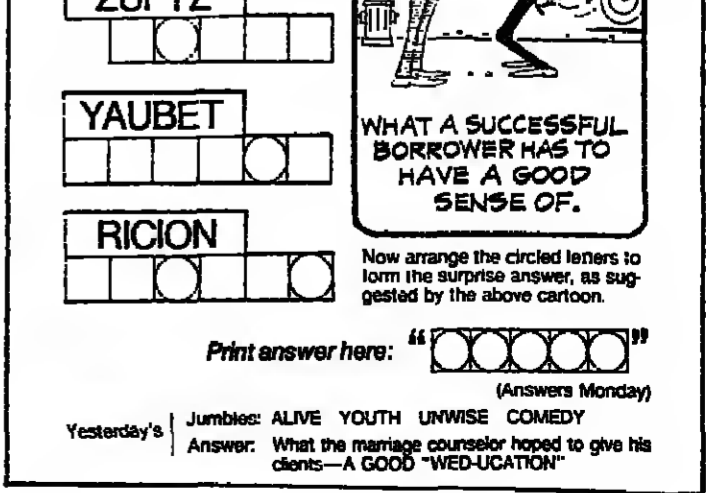
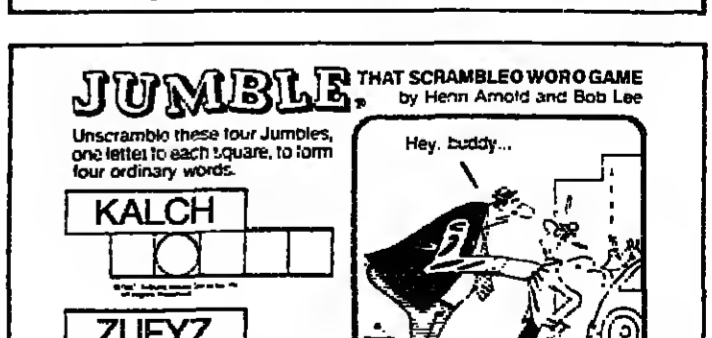
Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF By Harris



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLE WORD GAME by Henn Arnold and Bob Lee



Sri Lankan commandos seize rebel jungle base

COLOMBO (R) — Sri Lankan police commandos seized a large arms cache when they captured a Tamil guerrilla base during heavy fighting in dense jungle, the government said Monday.

Government spokesman Tilak Ratnakara told reporters many Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) separatists were believed killed in Sunday's clash in eastern Sri Lanka but only one body was found.

Security forces were hunting rebels who escaped from the fighting in the jungles of Tikody.

He described Tikody as a very important base because many explosives, rifles and ammunition had been recovered.

Twelve of the 200-strong police attacking force were wounded, he said. The action was carried out by the Special Task Force, a police unit trained in anti-guerrilla warfare.

"It was fairly tough at the start of the raid. There were a lot of landmines and firing," Mr. Ratnakara said.

Tikody is south east of the Jaffna peninsula, where government troops took control this

month from the Tamil guerrillas who held it for the past two years.

National Security Minister Lalith Athulthumudali, on his way to attend an anti-Narcotics meeting in Europe, made an unannounced stopover in Pakistan Sunday night, ministry officials told Reuters.

They said Mr. Athulthumudali was expected to be in Islamabad for 24 hours to discuss with Pakistani officials the extent to which Sri Lanka Tamil separatists used the country as a transit point for drugs trafficking.

Narcotics officials said Sri Lanka Tamil, fighting for a separate state in the island's north and east, pay for weapons partly from sales of heroin and other illicit drugs in Europe.

Pakistan, which supplies arms and provides training facilities to Sri Lanka's tiny and ill-equipped armed forces, last week said it considered India's airdrop of re-

liefs supplies to Sri Lankan Tamils on June 4 a grave violation of the island's sovereignty.

Sri Lanka and India started discussions last week on New Delhi's offer to send further food aid to Tamils in the Jaffna peninsula.

Meanwhile a U.S. official said Monday Washington will cut its assistance to Sri Lanka next year but the reduction is not connected with the island's ethnic conflict.

The official from the U.S. Agency for International Development said Washington expected to pledge about \$34 million worth of assistance, down from \$40 million in 1987, at the Sri Lanka aid consortium meeting to be held in Paris on June 25.

"The reduction is in conformity with U.S. policy since 1985 to cut foreign lending and reduce the government's budget deficit," said the official, who asked not to be identified.

But he told Reuters that Sri Lanka's ethnic problem was expected to overshadow the meeting of 14 countries which financially assist the island.

Report: torture of children rose in S. Africa

WASHINGTON (R) — Police repression and abuse of children rose under South Africa's national state of emergency, with black children as young as 12 being beaten and tortured, according to report released Monday.

"The incidents of torture, arbitrary killing and unlawful imprisonment of children continue unabated," said the report by the U.S. branch of Defence for Children International (DCI), a Geneva-based human rights group.

Detained children reported they had been beaten with rifle butts, suffocated with wet nylon bags and suspended from ceilings by chains around the wrist and being spun in circles, a treatment, they said, police call the "helicopter."

Although South Africa's state of emergency ended Thursday with the reported release of 800 black detainees, the report estimated that more than 10,000 children had been held without trial since last June. But the state of emergency has been extended indefinitely and the number of children held will continue to rise, the report said.

The report, Children Under Apartheid, is one of the most comprehensive of recent reports which have shown widespread detention of children under 18 years of age.

In response to the findings, Chris Streeter, press councillor at the South African embassy, said: "This is the biggest lot of rubbish I have heard on this earth."

"If they believe in statistics of 10,000 being detained and more than 1,000 children being shot by police, then I can say that this is only disinformation."

Michael Jupp, the report's author, said a mother he met while conducting interviews in South Africa last year refuted government denials of police brutality when she outlined the case of her detained 12-year-old son, Joseph.

"She spoke of how the police had come to get her son, and how she finally saw him in the hospital. She could barely recognise him because his eyes were swollen over. He was heavily beaten by the police," Jupp said.

"There was no anger on her part," he said. "There was just total resignation. One has the feeling that torture in one form or the other is more likely used on children than not."

"The report said that, among forms of torture, electric shock has become a common practice: 'Police vehicles have been modified so that electric shock torture can be applied to children even before their arrival at the police station.'"

The DCI-USA report concluded that "children are being arrested simply because they are children."

Manila police kill 2 suspected guerrillas

MANILA, Philippines (AP) — Police shot and killed two suspected Communist rebels after they robbed a man in a Manila residential district, police said Monday.

The killing of the suspected rebels, who were not identified, followed a wave of killings that has claimed the lives of 10 policemen and soldiers in as many days in the capital. Police have blamed most of the slayings on Communist assassination squads called "spearhead units."

Police Sgt. Eliseo Canares said pistols and official newsletters of the Communist New People's Army (NPA) were found on the bodies of the two men killed in Sunday's shooting. He said police opened fire when a man called for help after he was robbed.

Meanwhile, Brig-Gen. Alexander Aguirre, Manila commander

of the Philippine Constabulary, said the rebel attacks were "propaganda stunts," and that his men were increasing patrols and intelligence.

"We are ready to protect law and order. If they assault us, we are ready for them," Gen. Aguirre told reporters.

A statement signed by the NPA's urban guerrilla brigade and sent to news organizations Sunday said the rebels would continue killing abusive lawmen and warned others to "reform immediately or take retribution."

In Cebu province, about 20 suspected rebels in fatigues raided a town hall and stole guns and radio equipment, police said. No one was injured during the raid, which took place Sunday night in Liloan town, 575 kilometres south east of Manila.

Panama's civic leaders call for work stoppage

PANAMA CITY, Panama (AP) — Civic leaders called on Panamanians to stay away from work Monday and bang on pots, wave white flags and honk horns to demand the ouster of military leader Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega.

The National Civic Crusade, an anti-government group formed by business, church and political leaders, passed out leaflets outside churches Sunday urging people to collect their paychecks Monday, then go home and continue their noisy protests.

By carrying on their campaign at churches, the organisers avoided restrictions imposed by a state of emergency declared Thursday after days of clashes between demonstrators and police.

In the City of David, 335 kilometres west of Panama City, troops on Sunday hurled tear gas into a church where mass was being said and threw tear gas into a supermarket, according to a man who identified himself as David's vice mayor, Jose Domingo Torres, in a telephone interview.

Ricardo Arias Calderon, a leader of the opposition Christian

Democratic Party, said at least 14 people were killed, dozens injured and as many as 1,000 people detained during the street demonstrations last week. Residents said troops opened fire during an anti-government demonstration Friday.

Meanwhile renegade army Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera is demanding that Panama's four-day-old state of emergency be lifted as one of the conditions under which he would accept the political asylum which Spain granted him Sunday.

He also called Gen. Noriega to allow foreign journalists and diplomats to inspect Panama's jails.

Gen. Noriega should explain why 17 members of the armed forces were allegedly put on a Panamanian Air Force plane at dawn Saturday, he said, and flown outside the country.

"They left in handcuffs," Gen. Diaz Herrera said, without elaborating.

No official response was immediately available to the demands. Gen. Noriega was reportedly visiting the country's western-most province of Chiriqui Sunday with a group of journalists.

Pope ends visit to Poland

WARSAW (R) — Pope John Paul has ended his third visit to Poland urging church leaders to work for human rights here to create conditions for establishing diplomatic relations between the Vatican and the Polish state.

The Pope, who flew home Sunday night after a seven-day pilgrimage in his homeland, indicated support for reaching a landmark agreement making Poland the first Communist East-Bloc state to have diplomatic ties with the Vatican.

He told a meeting of all the Polish bishops: "We are facing serious work, which is aimed not only at realising (formal diplomatic relations) but also, and perhaps even more, making it credible for the nation and the church..."

He said such a step, which is supported by the Polish episcopate, needed serious efforts by church leaders who have been accused by opposition critics of failing to give strong enough support to priests campaigning for social change.

It was the church's task to teach the word of God, he said, but this also embraced "truths about man and his rights. Truths about social life, about the rights of the nation..."

The Communist authorities have long sought diplomatic relations, but this has been linked in the past with the church's own demands for legal status in Poland.

The Pope, who openly supported the principles of the banned Solidarity trade union in his sermons, left saying he wanted to see his nation enjoy "the right to truth, the right to freedom, the right to justice and the right to love."

In his airport speech Communist leader Wojciech Jaruzelski called for constructive coexistence with the church but stressed Poland's domestic problems, implying it was his government's responsibility to solve them.

"more complex, invisible circumstances."

Meanwhile the parents of Mathias Rust are on their way to Moscow to visit the jailed teenager who landed a private plane in Red Square, a West German newspaper said Sunday.

The Hamburger Morgenpost daily, without citing sources, said Karl-Heinz and Monika Rust obtained visas "surprisingly quickly" from the Soviet embassy in Bonn.

"They are now on their way to Moscow" to visit young Rust.

The Morgenpost did not say how the parents, who live in the Hamburg suburb of Wedel, were travelling to Moscow or when they would arrive.

It gave no more information in its report, which will appear in its Monday edition.

The Rust couple had their telephone disconnected shortly after their son's flight, and it could not be confirmed late Sunday whether they had left home.

In Bonn, a West German Foreign Ministry spokesman who declined to be named said, "we can neither confirm nor deny" the report in the Morgenpost. Other government sources, however, said West Germany's embassy in Moscow was looking into the report.

The Soviet embassy in Bonn was closed over the weekend and officials could not be located for comment.

Arms talks have good chance of success — Shultz

MOSCOW (R) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, in an interview with Soviet television broadcast, has said the superpower talks on arms control at Geneva stood a good chance of success.

Mr. Shultz, who was interviewed in Venice at last week's summit of Western leaders, said: "I think the discussions here would suggest that the talks have a good chance of success, that is to say, a good chance of solving the issues on which we have been struggling together, the USA and the Soviet Union."

Soviet television commentator Valentin Zorin, commenting on the interview, told viewers the U.S. delegation in Venice had displayed a deliberate and possibly exaggerated optimism about the prospects for the talks.

It was the second time Mr. Shultz had been interviewed on Soviet television. The first time was last April, after he had conferred with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on arms control issues.

According to a Soviet translation superimposed on his re-

marks, Mr. Shultz said verification was one issue which had presented difficulty at the Geneva talks and the United States had tried to address it in detailed proposals.

"When I had the honour of being in Moscow a few weeks ago, the General Secretary (Gorbachev), having familiarised himself with these proposals, considered — it seems to me — that the Soviet position on this issue is not all that different from the American position," Mr. Shultz said.

"If one assumes that this question is going to be solved, then the conclusion of an agreement will become possible and that will be very good. It will be the first agreement between our two countries which will lead to a cut in nuclear arms."

"All previous agreements controlled increases in arms, but this agreement is aimed at reducing and effectively to some extent at eliminating them."

"And we hope that we will manage to destroy them all, but that will not happen immediately," Mr. Shultz said.

Britain's Liberal leader seeks merger with SDP

LONDON (AP) — The leader of Britain's centrist Liberal Party said Sunday that he favours a complete merger with his party's Social Democratic partner after the coalition was battered at the polls in last week's general election.

David Steel scheduled a meeting of his party's hierarchy for Tuesday, to discuss the merger with the Social Democratic Party (SDP).

Mr. Steel's announcement was received coolly by Social Democratic leader David Owen, who is known to oppose a merger.

The socialist Labour Party, the governing Conservative Party's main opposition, said an alliance was not the solution. It ruled out any electoral deal with the centrist aimed at ending the split in the anti-Conservative vote.

"I don't think there is any electoral contrivance that can de-

feat ... (Conservative Prime Minister Margaret) Thatcher," Labour deputy leader Roy Hattersley said.

The Liberal-Social Democratic Alliance on Thursday polled only 22.5 per cent of the vote and won 22 seats in parliament. In its first election effort in 1983, the Alliance won 25 per cent of the vote and 23 seats in parliament.

Some Alliance members blamed the poor performance on having too leaders.

Mr. Steel said the merger would improve Alliance chances of ousting the Conservative government of Mrs. Thatcher, who won a third consecutive term Thursday.

"I shall argue my preference for a democratic fusion of our two parties as one Liberal-Democratic Alliance," Mr. Steel said in a statement.

Afghan rebels shoot down helicopter; 14 killed

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Afghan guerrillas shot down transport helicopter with 14 people on board on Saturday over Balkh province in northern Afghanistan, the Soviet News Agency TASS said Monday.

It did not give casualty figures but said those on board the MI-8 helicopter included four children and two women.

The incident occurred as tens of thousands of people were attending a funeral in Kabul for 53 victims killed in the shooting down of an Afghan passenger plane on June 11, TASS said in a dispatch from the Afghan capital.

"In recent months the guerrilla forces have launched a hunt for aerial targets including planes and helicopters carrying peaceful people," TASS said.

TASS did not say exactly where the helicopter was shot down. Balkh province lies to the north west of Kabul and borders the Soviet Union.

Afghan leader Najib said his Soviet-backed Communist Party must open contacts with supporters of the former monarchy, former political leaders and influential clergy, TASS said Sunday.

TASS quoted Mr. Najib as telling a meeting of the Communist Party in Kabul on June 10 that it cannot continue its "temporary policy," evidently meaning a policy that only responds to events and prolongs the war.

Gorbachev congratulates Thatcher on poll victory

LONDON (R) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has sent a message to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher congratulating her on her sweeping election victory, a spokeswoman for Mrs. Thatcher's office said Monday.

The two leaders have visited each other's countries and are known to have established a good working relationship despite ideological differences and disagreements over arms control.

The spokeswoman said Mrs. Thatcher received a short congratulatory note Sunday, but did not disclose its contents.

Mr. Gorbachev visited Britain in 1984 before he became general

secretary of the Communist Party, and the rapport between the two was strengthened when Mrs. Thatcher had 13 hours of talks with Mr. Gorbachev in Moscow last March.

Denis Healey, foreign affairs spokesman for the opposition Labour Party, told reporters in Moscow last month that he thought the Kremlin would prefer a Labour victory in the election.

The Labour Party has a non-nuclear defence policy, while Mrs. Thatcher's Conservative Party sees the nuclear deterrent as essential to maintaining world peace.

Fires threaten Nevada town, California homes

NEW YORK (AP) — Three hundred firefighters from three Western U.S. states battled a 10,000-acre (4,050-hectare) blaze that threatened a tiny Nevada town. Half of the town's 100 residents had been evacuated by late Sunday, authorities said.

Meanwhile, firefighters in Palm Springs, California, battled to save 35 homes threatened by a 200-acre (80-hectare) blaze.

The Nevada fire was sparked by lightning Friday night on Mount Potosi, about 40 kilometres south west of Las Vegas, and high winds carried flames toward Mountain Spring. Three of the 300 firefighters battling the blaze were treated for smoke inhalation.

The evacuees were being cared for by the American Red Cross, said Bureau of Land Management fire chief Gary Pavasko. No homes had been damaged, he said.

Firefighters expected to have the fire contained within five days, he said.

The firefighters included crews from Nevada, Arizona and California, officials said. A fire crew from Idaho was on its way.

The California fire, fanned by 20 to 25 mph (32 to 40 kmph) winds, blackened more than 200 acres (80 hectares) of rugged terrain near Palm Springs by Sunday night, forcing the evacuation of residents from about 35 homes in the fire's path about half a mile away.

Winds grounded aircraft Sunday night, leaving about 240 firefighters to beat back the flames from the ground, said California Department of Forestry Information officer Joanne Evans.

Residents from the 35 homes in the fire's path were evacuated and firefighters formed a human wall between the flames and the homes, Ms. Evans said.

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Summit damages palace restoration

VENICE (AP) — Restorers of Venice's gracious Ducal Palace say last week's economic summit "compromised 10 years of patient restoration work" and are demanding compensation for the damage. In a news conference, Paolo Peruzza, head of the restoration work, called the meeting of the leaders of the seven most industrialised countries "a real foreign occupation." Peruzza presented to journalists more than 30 fragments of precious white stone from Istria and pink marble from Verona that had fallen from the facade and famous 15th century Porta Della Carta, the entrance to the palace's renaissance courtyard. Peruzza charged that the constant helicopter surveillance by security forces over the lagoon city caused the pieces to fall. Restorers sent President Francesco Cossiga a letter calling for compensation. Mr. Cossiga hosted a lunch in the palace for the leaders on Wednesday, although restorers objected. The Ducal Palace, next to St. Mark's Cathedral, was the former residence of the doges, the rulers of Venice. It was first built in the 9th century. The present Gothic-style building dates from the 14th century.

China okays swimsuits, but no bikinis

PEKING (R) — Swimsuits are all right for advertisements in China, but not bikinis, sex or violence, two of the country's top advertising executives have said. Ye Ming, vice-manager of the Shanghai Advertising Corporation (SAC), the biggest in China with more than 900 employees, told Reuters that advertisements using sex, crime or violence to sell products were banned in China. "Ladies in swimsuits are all right, but not bikinis. Some use them in China for swimming or in body-building contests, but the country does not encourage them," he said. "They are not acceptable to oriental sensibility." Ye was among many Chinese advertising executives attending a ceremony at which China joined the International Advertising Association, the profession's top world body.

China executes bootlegger

PEKING (R) — China has executed the leader of a gang which made liquor with a huge methanol content that killed 24 people and blinded four others, the China Daily has said. It said the gang, operating in the south west province of Guizhou, sold more than six tonnes of illegal liquor that contained 29 to 341 times the safe amount of methanol. The methanol, added to make the liquor stronger and cut production costs, causes blindness when it enters the bloodstream and then affects the liver and kidney. The first cases of illness were reported last September, and 24 people died, four were blinded and 447 taken to hospital, the newspaper said.

Police patrol schools to halt crime wave

PEKING (R) — Police have organised patrols to guard schools in Peking after a crime wave by gangs which rob, attack and terrorise students, an official newspaper has said. The patrols have smashed seven gangs which robbed students outside schools in the capital, harassed girls and in some cases entered the buildings to attack pupils, making many terrified to go to classes, the China Legal News said. Reports earlier this year said schools in Canton, in south China, and in the north east had also been hit by the crime wave, which is blamed on hoodlums among China's millions of jobless young people. In the most serious incident, a school student was stabbed to death in a playground in the port of Dalian, in the north east.

Students demand right to cheat

DHAKA (R) — Ten students have been arrested and nearly 1,000 expelled in attempts to stop cheating in college examinations that started across Bangladesh on Thursday, education officials said Monday. They said police fired a shot at more than one centre to disperse crowds trying to pass notes to friends inside examination halls. At other places, police used tear gas and batons to restore order. Dozens of people were injured in clashes between students and police, one official told Reuters but gave no details. At Jessore, western Bangladesh, 200 students walked out of an examination centre demanding cheating rights and complaining of "too tight" vigilance by teachers. Last April, students assaulted teachers and burned a school building at Shibganj in north Bangladesh in a demonstration demanding the right to cheat during examinations. Education officials said the government would take heavy hand to stop cheating in examinations. "We shall deal sternly with anyone trying to jeopardise the education system," one official told reporters.

Ron Reagan narrates AIDS documentary

NEW YORK (AP) — President Ronald Reagan's son says the federal government is not doing enough to stop the spread of AIDS. Ron Reagan told Newsweek magazine in its current issue that the right wing views AIDS as a punishment for homosexuality. And in a public service announcement made to accompany an upcoming AIDS documentary, he decries the lack of government effort to battle the fatal disease. The federal government "is not doing enough to stop the spread of AIDS," says young Reagan, who also narrates the documentary. "Let somebody in Washington know you don't think enough is being done. Write to your congressman — or to someone higher up," he says with a smile in the film. In the documentary, Reagan at one point holds a prophylactic and announces, "this is a condom." The 30-minute film was produced by AIDS Film, a privately funded organisation that did a similar safe-sex documentary for the New York School system. The group is hoping to air the documentary on Network Television, but because of its graphic nature it may not ever make it, Newsweek reports.

Travel restrictions placed on young Saudis

RIYADH (R) — Saudi Arabia has restricted foreign travel for youths and girls under the age of 21 to keep them out of trouble abroad, local newspapers have reported. They said the Interior Ministry had issued a directive at the start of the summer travel season banning young people from leaving the kingdom unless accompanied by an older family member or with written parental permission. The vice-minister of the interior, Prince Ahmad ibi Abdul Aziz, said experience had shown young Saudis were open to "seduction" abroad, giving extra work to embassies obliged to solve their problems. The new directive would also encourage internal tourism, he added.

AIDS efforts in Haiti praised

PORT-AU-PRINCE (R) — The director of a World Health Organisation (WHO) AIDS programme has praised Haitian doctors for their research into the fatal disease. "I was surprised by how many Haitian researchers there are, and the scope of their work," Dr. Jonathan Mann told a news conference. Health officials estimate between 150,000 and 675,000 Haitians have the seven million people by 1991. Replying to a question about whether American homosexuals first introduced AIDS into Haiti, Dr. Mann said the disease first appeared simultaneously in the Caribbean, Africa and the United States. "It is too difficult to interpret the data to pinpoint the origin of AIDS," Dr. Mann said, adding that "stigmatising certain groups as being at risk is not a rational way to fight disease." Dr. Mann said public education was the best way of controlling acquired-immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). "We can't eradicate AIDS but through public education we can dominate it," he said.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SEARAT
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Q IS FOR QUICK TRICKS

Both vulnerable. South deals.
NORTH
♠ 10 5 4 3 2
♥ Void
♦ 6 4 3 2
♣ 5 4 3 2

WEST EAST
♠ Void ♠ J 9 8 7 6
♥ 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 ♥ Void
♦ A K Q J 10 9 ♦ 8 7 3
♣ Void ♣ 10 9 8 7 6

SOUTH
♠ A K Q
♥ A K Q J 10 8
♦ Void
♣ A K Q J

The bidding:
South West North East
7 ♣ Dble Pass Pass
8 ♣ Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Ace of ♠

Quick tricks are a means of measuring the power of a hand. However, they may prove to be an optical illusion, for the shoals of distribution can wreck a seemingly impenetrable contract. No more vivid example of this exists than the classic "Mississippi Heart Hand."

In the days of what on the river boats, doubling and redoubling

could continue indefinitely. This hand was probably dealt by cards to his victims, who would soak them for as much as

they thought the traffic would bear. Reportedly, Charles M. Schwab lost at least \$10,000 on this hand—a considerable fortune in those times.

Actually, the hand is quite a bit older than that. A version of it was given by Hoyle as far back as 1747. Even in those days, it seems, a sucker was born every minute. The modern version dates back to Thomas Matthews in 1804.

Not surprisingly, South feels that he can make all the tricks at a heart contract. After he ruffs the ace of diamonds opening lead, he leads a trump and learns that West started with more trumps than he. No matter what he does, declare finds that he can make no more than six tricks. West simply ruffs any plain-suit lead and continues to force South with diamonds.

The hand is ingeniously constructed for bridge. Despite their plethora of quick tricks, North-South cannot make any game. The best they can do is nine tricks at a spade contract or 10 in clubs.